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SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

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India Office, 27th Sept., 1871.

BY ORDER of the SECRETARY of STATE
for INDIA in COUNCIL.

NOTICE HEREBY GIVEN, that Appointments to the Indian Public Works Department of Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Salary Rs. 4,200 (about £200.) per annum, will be available in 1874, for such Candidates as may be found duly qualified.

For further particulars apply, by letter only, to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, S.W.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
1 ALDEMARSH STREET, Piccadilly, W.

Professor F. MAX MÜLLER, M.A., will THIS DAY (Saturday), March 22, at 2 o'clock, COMMENCE a Course of THREE LECTURES on "Mr. Darwin's Philosophy of Language," to be continued on SATURDAYS, March 22 and April 5. Subscriptions to this Course, Half-a-Guinea; to all the Courses in the season, Two Guineas.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

The FIRST EXHIBITION of SPRING FLOWERS this SEASON will take place on WEDNESDAY next, March 22, from 12 to 5 o'clock. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens only, by order of the Fellows of the Society, price 2s. 6d. each. Gates open at 2 o'clock. Band of the 1st Life Guards, 2.30 to 5.30.

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NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on MONDAY, the 31st, or TUESDAY, the 1st of April, Sculpture, WEDNESDAY, April 2, after which time no work can possibly be received, nor can any works be received which have already been exhibited.

FRAMES.—All Pictures and Drawings must be in gilt frames. Oil Paintings under glass and Drawings with wide margins are inadmissible. The Regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Office.

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444, West Strand, March 8, 1873.

INSTITUTION of NAVAL ARCHITECTS.—

The ANNUAL MEETINGS for 1873, of the INSTITUTION of NAVAL ARCHITECTS, will take place on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, both of April next. They will be held, by permission of the Council of the Society of Arts, in the Hall of that Society, John-street, Adelphi. There will be Morning Meetings each Day at Twelve, and Evening Meetings on Thursday and Friday at Seven.

Papers on the Principles of Naval Construction—on Practical Ship-Building—on Marine Engineering—on Steam Navigation—on the Equipment and Management of ships for Merchandise and for War, will be read at these Meetings.

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JOHN ROBSON, B.A.,
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MARCH 14, 1873.

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"If," once said the late Lord Brougham, "the sick and educational endowments of London were spread with economy and efficiency over the whole area, their revenue would be sufficient to relieve the whole sick poor of London, and to supply the means of a good education for the poorer and lower middle class, without need of calling on the ratepayer for assistance." In this sentence lies the keynote of 'Contrasts.' Its author is evidently thoroughly acquainted with his subject, and has completely mastered its details. He is a quaint mixture of the philanthropist and statistician—wonderfully charitable, but with a keen desire to make every halfpenny spent in charity do its work, and a sharp eye for all kinds of jobbery and abuse. In some 300 pages he sufficiently establishes what many have long suspected, that the local taxation of London is at least 500,000*l.* a year more than it ought to be, and that this monstrous surcharge is mainly due to mismanagement, jobbery, stupidity, gluttnony, and possibly, in many instances, direct fraud. The method of the book is that of the "diptych," in which we are bid to "look here upon this picture and on this." Nor can we better give a notion of its scope and contents than by extracting one or two of its parallels.

Turning to the first head—the system of Poor Law Relief—we are met by this startling case. Let us suppose a dock-labourer, earning 18*s.* a week, to be thrown out of employment. It would be thought monstrous if it were deliberately proposed that 18*s.* a week should be allowed him until work became plentiful again:—

"It may be thought this would be rather an extravagant method of administering Poor-Law relief, yet so far would it be the other way, that the ratepayer would make a positive profit by the transaction. On an average, every individual—man, woman, or child, sick or healthy, infirm or able-bodied—costs the ratepayer, including his house-rent, 10*s.* a week; and it will therefore be seen that, rather than allow the man and his family to enter the house, the ratepayers, by paying him his full wages of 18*s.* a week, would have been 2*l.* 2*s.* a week in pocket by the transaction."

—So much for the present system of driving the poor into the house by the refusal of outdoor relief.

Let us turn to the next head—'Sick Asylums and Hospitals.' Here we find, to take a special point, that the mortality in our metropolitan lying-in charities is *five* times greater than that in the workhouse infirmaries; that in the obstetric ward in King's College Hospital, where literally no expense was spared, and the arrangements were of the most costly and complicated description, the mortality rose to one in fifteen, and the ward had to be closed; that during the six years that this ward was open the mortality averaged one in twenty-three, while "in eleven of the metropolitan workhouse infirmaries, comprising Bermondsey, Chelsea, Clerkenwell, Fulham, St. James's Westminster, Kensington, Lewisham, St. Luke's, St. Margaret's Westminster, Mile End Old Town, and Stepney, there

was not *one* death in 2,413 deliveries during the same period"; that the most satisfactory of the maternity charities, and the one where the average of deaths is least, is Queen Charlotte's, while the least satisfactory by far was the King's College Hospital ward, and that "yet, in Queen Charlotte's Hospital the cost of the building averaged 37*l.* for each bed, while the proportionate cost of beds in the lying-in wards of King's College Hospital, taking into consideration the number of cubic feet allowed to each bed, could scarcely have been less than 500*l.*;" and that while an intelligent, hard-working artisan spends upon his wife's confinement about 40*s.*, "it is calculated that when the new Poor Law regulations are fully carried out, the sum of 3*l.* will be expended on every woman who may enter the asylum." Or, let us take another "Contrast." St. Thomas's Hospital is intended to contain 600 beds:—

"Say when the wards are open for patients the whole expense will not have exceeded 480,000*l.* it will thus cost on an average 800*l.* for every bed the building will hold. My own opinion is that it will largely exceed that sum, and others maintain that it will more probably reach 1,000*l.*"

As against this, we may set the Poplar Hospital, which receives a greater number of serious accidents than any three of the West-End hospitals put together. The cost of this has been 30*l.* a bed. Or, again: the Westminster Hospital contains, on an average, 200 beds, and its annual expenditure is 10,040*l.* But when St. Thomas's stood on its original site in the Borough, its endowed income alone was no less than 42,800*l.*, for which it kept 400 beds. Or, yet again: Bethlehem, at the time of its latest Report, maintained some 266 patients, while its gross annual income was admitted to be 23,854*l.* But at Caterham, where the patients are fully as well cared for as at Bethlehem, 1,800 patients are maintained at an annual cost of 44,000*l.*; and while the staff of Bethlehem, with its 266 patients, costs 5,100*l.* 8*s.*, that of Caterham, with its 1,800 patients, costs only 6,361*l.* So much for the "loss of power" in our medical charities as they are at present administered.

Let us turn to pauper schools. The average annual cost of each boy in Mr. Spurgeon's Orphanage, "including salaries, wages, provisions, books, and other expenses," is but 14*l.* 10*s.* The average annual expense of each girl in the Clewer Orphanage is 19*l.*, for food, clothing, house rent, instruction, and all other charges. The annual expense of each boy in the "Industrial Schools for Destitute Boys," in connexion with the Chichester training-ship, is 15*l.*—

"Let the reader now contrast the expenditure of these schools with those of the London district schools, under the control of the Poor-Law Board. Each child in Annerley costs the ratepayer, including board, lodging, instruction, establishment expenses, and house-rent, no less a sum than 23*l.* a year; at Plashet, 25*l.*; and at Hanwell, 29*l.*—the average of the three schools being not less than 25*l.* And yet no further advantage is gained in these schools than in the three institutions with which I have contrasted them."

We wish we could quote more of these contrasts, but we must devote a little space to the author's more general scheme of reform.

In the first place, it is clear that endowments which existed before the Poor Law, and

which were intended to supply the want of a Poor Law, have been allowed to get into private hands, and are in all cases managed with considerable loss of power, and, in many, grossly mismanaged and perverted.—

"The funds of the endowed medical establishments of London are sufficient at the least, if managed with the economy shown in the administration of the funds of Westminster Hospital, to maintain all the Poor-Law infirmaries attached to the workhouses, as well as dispensaries, without coming on the ratepayers for assistance; leaving at the same time a sufficient balance in the hands of the governors of those charities (especially St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's Hospitals) to accommodate as many patients as are at present under their control."

Nor is the state of our educational charities less lamentable:—

"The funds of the endowed educational charities in the metropolis being amply sufficient for the maintenance, clothing, and education not only of the children at present maintained in these charities, but, assuming the cost of each child to be limited to 6*s.* a week, to educate, maintain, and clothe the whole of the pauper children at present in the Hanwell, Plashet, Annerley, and other district schools, leaving possibly a balance over, sufficient for the gratuitous education of the whole of the children of the working classes in the metropolis."

While, were the endowed schools, half charitable, half free, only amalgamated and concentrated, upon the principle of "The Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Act," their funds, properly administered, "would form an amount so large, that the whole of the middle-class elementary education of the metropolis need not cost more than 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, while the highest that could possibly be given, both for males and females, would average, including books, 6*s.* a year." Thus, then, we see at what the author aims. He wishes to see the charities of London (1) properly organized, (2) properly administered, (3) so applied as to lessen the rates.

We have quoted freely, because in no other way can justice be done to a book in which there is nothing to criticize but its style, and which is in itself so condensed, that further condensation is impossible. We wish we could follow the writer into his attack upon the City livery companies, which is, perhaps, the gravest case at present upon record of direct malversation—a malversation which far exceeds the notorious New York frauds, "only with the exception that, while the execrations of all honest men have been poured upon the latter, in London they have not only been sanctified by our law authorities, but our bishops have stood by, 'like dumb dogs that bark not,' and have calmly watched Christ's legatees, the poor, spoiled of their inheritance, even in many cases uttering their benediction upon the spoiler." We will, however, add a contrast of our own. What was the expense of the banquet given in Foster Lane on Saturday last, when the Goldsmiths' Company entertained the Prince of Wales? Shall we say 500*l.*, or shall we say 1,000*l.*? Everybody knows which is nearer to the mark. And what does the Goldsmiths' Company do for technical education? It bestows annual prizes, nine in number, to the amount of 250*l.* exactly. And yet we must cite one contrast of our author's own. The united expenses of the "halls" alone—the "banqueting halls" i.e.—of some of the leading City Companies,

"represent something like the interest on two millions sterling, merely for house room for a body of gentlemen, not one, perhaps, in twenty being members of the trades specified. The sum of 64,060*l.* would be sufficient to allow 4,370 decayed members of the trades annuities of 15*l.* a year each. Would not that be a more legitimate application of the money in the eyes of most honest men?"

And here we must take our leave of what is, in spite of the inherent dryness of its subject, a most interesting volume, and one calculated to do a considerable amount of good. Its author has found the true *fulcrum*—the $\pi\omega\sigma\tau\omega$ of charity organization and reform. We have had enough of Governmental Inquiries and Commissions and schemes in Chancery. The ratepayers of the metropolis are the persons who are most directly interested, and they must, in their own behalf, take the battle up, and fight it to its end. We all know what 'Our Seamen' has done in helping on the cause which it advocates. Without comparison, we yet may say that 'Contrasts' will, if only it falls into intelligent hands, go far to promote the great reforms which its writer evidently has at heart.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

University Oars. By John E. Morgan, M.D., M.A., Oxon. (Macmillan & Co.)

WE find ourselves unable to express approval of Dr. Morgan's book from any point of view. It certainly is not a "popular" work, for it contains little but a medical record of the health and lives of men who have rowed in the University race since 1829. On the other hand, it is utterly useless as a scientific work, for reasons which we need not go far to discover. It is, as it professes to be, "based on the personal experience of the rowers themselves," that is to say, on their own untested statements. See what naturally happens! A, B, C. and D. are men who rowed in a particular boat. A. is dead, and we have a little worthless hearsay evidence from his family as to the causes of his death. B, C. and D. are living, of whom B. is in perfect health. C. and D. also write to Dr. Morgan, C. saying out of vanity that he is in excellent health, although all his friends assure us that he is a mere wreck of his former self, and D. informing Dr. Morgan that, although he has bad health, he "does not think that rowing had anything to do with it." Are we not justified in saying that such letters are rubbish if looked at from a scientific or medical point of view. The cases which would fall under our head "C." of men who, being ill, say they are well, are very numerous indeed. We picked out the names of six men who have rowed during the last ten years, and are believed by their friends to have done themselves serious injury. We find that all of them return themselves as being in the best of health. Is it likely, in these days of life insurance and of keen professional rivalry, that, knowing that their letters were to be published with their names, they would do anything but what they have done. We venture to say that any man of sense, who having been a resident of a University, has kept his eyes and ears open, has formed a judgment as to the effects of rowing, which Dr. Morgan's book would only weaken. We may lay down a few pro-

positions which we think sum up the case. That it is unscientific to take the University race alone when treating of the effects of rowing upon health, inasmuch as for every hundred men who row violently during the whole of their University career, only five ever reach the University boat, those five being mostly picked for their supposed power of surviving a course of training that would kill or injure many other fairly healthy men. The matter is further complicated by the fact that only one-tenth of the college oarsmen have rowed much at school, whereas nearly half the University oarsmen have done so. That private inquiries would seem to show that the vast majority of college oarsmen are greatly strengthened in general health by rowing, but that somewhere between two and five per cent. of rowing undergraduates are injured by it, and that on the average, one man in the sixteen who row in the University race each year is believed by his friends to have been seriously injured, either by the race or by violent rowing in general.

We confess that we scarcely think it decent for a writer to put pressure upon gentlemen to send him a description of their general health for publication in a "popular" work. At all events, the public and the writer must expect that the reports of the persons concerned will, in almost all cases, be favourable. The one "fact" in Dr. Morgan's book which is a fact, proves nothing. It is that the average duration of life among University oars is high. Why, can it be forgotten that these are the pick of the picked men of England—the very men that you would select if you wanted to find lives for a tontine! We observe that Dr. Morgan does not himself trust his interested correspondents, for in most years he sets down one man as injured by the race; and in one year, three men as injured, although all the men have written to say that they enjoy uninterrupted good health. Why then publish their letters at all? The good points about Dr. Morgan's book are, that he has in the controversy no strong bias on either side, and that his own observations, and those of his brother, Mr. Morgan, of Jesus College, Cambridge, are full of good sense. Unfortunately, they occupy much less than half the book.

It would be interesting to ascertain the effects upon the men of the sliding seats, now first coming into general use. The crews at present rowing at Putney make neither of them the best possible use of the slide, but it is nevertheless clear that to a good crew the work must be made easier if all its members both "catch the water" and slide exactly at the same moment.

Essays in Political Economy: Theoretical and Applied. By J. E. Cairnes, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

(First Notice.)

It is with peculiar pleasure that we welcome these essays, on economical subjects, from the pen of Prof. Cairnes. It is not merely because the volume is the production of one of the ablest of living economists that its appearance affords us the most lively satisfaction; but because it is in itself a proof that the physical prostration, from which its author has so long unfortunately suffered, has been powerless to affect his intellect or his style. A comparison of the later essays in the

present volume with those, at its commencement, on the gold question, which were written fourteen years ago, at once shows that there is no falling off, either in matter or manner, from the high standard reached by Prof. Cairnes in his earlier writings. It is said that the volume before us is to be followed by another collection of essays, chiefly on political and literary subjects. If this should be the case the reading public will have a further opportunity of judging how little physical infirmity has been able to impair the intellectual characteristics which so well qualify Prof. Cairnes to deal with the difficulties of social, political and economic problems.

The first part of the present volume, after some introductory remarks, is occupied by four remarkable and interesting essays on the gold question, or as the author modestly puts it, "towards a solution of the gold question." The first thing that strikes the reader in connexion with these essays, written it must be remembered in 1858, '59 and '60, is the most remarkable manner in which the predictions then made by Prof. Cairnes of the economic effects of the gold discoveries, have been fulfilled by subsequent events. We do not refer merely to the depreciation of gold, foretold by many economists, which now nearly every one acquainted with the facts of the case admits to have taken place; we allude to the predictions of the mode and order in which the monetary movement as it proceeded would be developed, to the reasons given for supposing that the increased supplies of gold could not be expected to affect equally the prices of all commodities, or the currency of all nations. With regard to the order of the advance in prices, Prof. Cairnes pointed out that, if we resolve commodities in general into the two grand classes of crude products and manufactured goods, the rise in price would be more rapid in the former than in the latter class; while, as amongst commodities of the former class, he asserted that animal products would advance more rapidly than those of vegetable growth. The upward movement in prices and wages would, he predicted, be much more marked, in countries like England and the United States, where the credit system largely prevails, than in India and the East, where the currency is almost entirely metallic. It was urged by those who derided the assertion of economists that the gold discoveries would produce a depreciation of the value of gold, that if such a depreciation took place it would affect equally the price of all commodities. Prof. Cairnes not only showed that the depreciation would for a considerable period affect the price of some commodities much more than that of others, but he foresaw that it would actually be accompanied by a decline in the price of some commodities. We shall now attempt to reproduce the considerations which guided him in his predictions as to the course of the movement in prices:—

"When an increased amount of money comes into existence, there is, of course, an increased expenditure on the part of those into whose possession it comes, the immediate effect of which is to raise the prices of all commodities which fall under its influence. It is obvious, however, that the advance in price which thus occurs will be, in its full extent, temporary only; since it is immediately followed by an extension of production to meet the increased demand, and this must again lead to a fall in price. Some writers, observing

this effect, have somewhat hastily concluded that, under the operation of this principle, the level of prices would never permanently be altered, since, as they have urged, each addition to the circulating medium, forming the basis of a corresponding increase of demand, gives a corresponding impetus to production; every increase of money thus calls into existence an equivalent augmentation in the quantity of things to be circulated, the proportion between the two not being ultimately disturbed, prices, it may be presumed, will return to their original level. The least reflection will, however, show that this doctrine has been suggested by a very superficial view of the phenomena."

For, as our author pointed out, how is this indefinite extension of production to be effected? The reply must be, through a more extended employment of labour. But where there is already full employment for labour, the effect of a further competition for it can only be to raise its price; and wages, once being generally raised, it is plain that profits cannot be maintained except by a corresponding elevation of prices, and an elevation produced in this manner is permanent in its character. Thus, by causing greater competition for labour, wages will advance in all departments of industry, even in those in which prices have not been previously raised through the demand caused by the new supply of gold. In some employments a rise of wages will take place before any advance occurs in the price of the articles produced. It is evident that under such circumstances, these industries will be exceptionally depressed; profits will fall below the general average; and the effect of this will be to discourage production, until, the supply being contracted, the price shall be raised to a point which will return the current rate of profit to the employer.

"An increased supply of money thus tends, by one mode of its operation, to raise prices in advance of wages, and thus to stimulate production; by another, to raise wages in advance of prices, and thus to check it; in both, however, to raise wages, and thus ultimately to render necessary, in order to the maintenance of profits, a general and permanent elevation of price."

The action of the increased supply of money upon prices will depend, first, on the direction of the new expenditure; secondly, on the facilities for extending the supply of different kinds of commodities; and thirdly, on the facilities for contracting it. Prof. Cairnes then proceeds to show that the persons who will chiefly benefit by the new supplies of gold are the inhabitants of the gold countries, and after them, those in other countries who can best supply their wants; that is to say, the middle and lower ranks of society. The commodities most affected by the new expenditure will, consequently, be such as fall most largely within the consumption of these classes. Then as to the facilities for extending the supply of these commodities, it is evident that it is more easy suddenly to increase the supply of manufactured goods than of vegetable products, and that the supply of these again can be more largely and more quickly augmented than that of animal products. Hence, the rise in the price of manufactured goods in consequence of a new demand will, probably, only be temporary, while the rise in the price of vegetable products will be more lasting, and that of animal products, owing to the difficulties attending on increased production, will be to a large extent permanent in its character. Every one will admit that this prediction of the order

of the advance of prices has been strikingly verified. The articles in which the advance of price has been most marked, are butcher's meat, bacon, and dairy produce; mineral and vegetable products come next in order; whilst manufactured goods have shared but slightly in the upward movement.

It now remains to examine Prof. Cairnes's explanation of the action of the increased supply of money on the prices of those articles which do not fall within the range of the new expenditure. As previously shown, the increased production in other departments of industry has caused a rise in wages which affects unfavourably those industries in which no rise in prices has taken place. What will the employers in such industries do, in order to regain for themselves the ordinary remuneration of trade? It may be said they will withdraw capital from these employments; the supply will thus be reduced, and prices will be raised. But it is at once evident that in manufacturing industry this is more easily said than done. When capital has once been embarked in any branch of production, it cannot be removed the moment it may be theoretically profitable to change its employment. The supply of a commodity is not, therefore, always, or generally, contracted directly its production becomes less profitable; and in such a case prices must for a time remain depressed below the normal level.

"The duration of the depression will depend on the length of time required to effect a transference of the unproductive capital to some more lucrative investment. Now the difficulty of accomplishing this will generally be in direct proportion to the amount of fixed capital employed; and the principal form in which fixed capital exists is that of machinery. It is, therefore, in articles in the production of which machinery is extensively employed—that is to say, in the more highly-finished manufactures—that the contraction of supply will be most difficult; and this, it will be observed, is also the kind of commodities for extending the supply of which the facilities are greatest. While, therefore, manufactured articles can never be very long in advance of the general movement of prices, they may, of all commodities, be the longest in arrear of it."

The Odyssey of Homer. Edited, with Marginal References, Various Readings, Notes and Appendices, by Henry Hayman, D.D. Vol. I. 1866; Vol. II. 1873. (Nutt.)

THE second volume of Dr. Hayman's edition of the *Odyssey* has appeared after an interval of six years. It is certainly better than the first volume, which, in our opinion, showed much reading, but little insight; a formidable array of authorities, but not much appreciation of their respective values. In the second volume we find a more matured and also more independent judgment. Dr. Hayman's powers have grown with his work; and, in spite of considerable drawbacks in the *Commentary*, to which we shall presently allude, he has produced a useful edition, not, indeed for a moment comparable with such a book as Mr. Munro's 'Lucretius,' or even with Conington's 'Virgil,' but decidedly in the first rank of second-rate editions.

The most noteworthy part is the long Preface (pp. i-xxxviii) to the second volume, which discusses the old question of the age and composition of the Homeric poems. Dr. Hayman's views were stated, indeed, in the first volume; but the discussion in the

new one is so much fuller and riper, that we shall confine our attention to it in the main. In this he chiefly combats Mr. Paley; but his arguments extend somewhat beyond Mr. Paley's objections, and form a fairly complete defence of the extreme view that one Homer wrote both the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in a form essentially that which we now have. It may seem strange that Dr. Hayman, in spite of this, allows the possibility even of Köchly's sixteen ballads out of which the *Iliad* was formed, but insists on the antiquity of their incorporation; and elsewhere he grants that the text "may reflect the influences of every period of Greek literature" through which it has passed, *i.e.*, that to a certain unknown extent it may have been undergoing successive modifications for three or four centuries. One feels at first disposed to ask what is the use of discussing questions such as these—questions *nullos habitura triumphos*, where the victor must allow an uncertainty with respect to the genuineness of any particular passage which even his opponent would hardly wish to claim. Yet we can assure any one who is interested in Homeric questions, that if he read Dr. Hayman's Preface carefully, he will not do so without pleasure or profit.

The least satisfactory part of it is the short answer to the chorizonic argument. The evidence for a different authorship and different age of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* was well given about two years ago in the *Edinburgh Review*. Dr. Hayman replies to a few of the arguments of the reviewer, not taking any notice of the rest, except to express his conviction that all others would crumble away as easily as those which he has himself demolished. This is a cheap kind of victory. Dr. Hayman leaves untouched the differences in the religious mechanism of the two poems, in which lies the chief strength of the reviewer's argument; for example, the human character of the gods of the *Iliad*, as contrasted with the supernatural phenomena which attest their presence in the *Odyssey*. We think, however, that Dr. Hayman has found an answer to the old objection that Iris is the messenger of the gods in the *Iliad*, Hermes in the *Odyssey*; he shows that Hermes is *ἄγγελος* to Zeus alone; and he might have pointed out that he is called *διάκτρος* in the *Iliad* as well as in the *Odyssey*; and it is by far the most probable view that this term meant first of all "a messenger": the derivation of the noun from *εὐάγγελος* rests on a confusion of functions of later date. Dr. Hayman, however, should not have relied on the fact that Hermes is spoken of as a messenger in the 24th book of the *Iliad*; nothing could well be a stronger presumption against him, when we remember the extreme probability that this book was a later addition to the *Iliad*, and its curious agreement in minute points of usage with the *Odyssey*. For the same reason he fails to answer the reviewer, who asserts that *θύη* occurs in the singular in the *Odyssey* only, and Dr. Hayman adduces but one instance, *viz.* Il. xxiv. 317. The arguments from usage of words are not exhausted either by the reviewer or Dr. Hayman; *e.g.*, neither notices the different meanings of *όλούφρον* and *δαιφρον* (in the latter the *Od.* and Il. xxiv. again agree). Such variations seem not so explicable by any gradual change of meaning of one word, as by the coalescence in form of two distinct words

formed from different roots; but either process would require time.

It does not seem to be generally observed that the evidence required to render probable the different origin of the two poems, differs in character from that necessary to destroy the unity of either. To do that, as Mr. Grote has long ago laid down, the proofs of non-adaptation of parts of the poem must distinctly preponderate over the marks of adaptation discernible elsewhere. But here it is not sufficient to answer even half or three-quarters of the chorizontic array. Five or six strong arguments, if left unanswered, must be held to be in possession of the field. If even one or two striking differences are incapable of a fair solution, the presumption is in favour of a different authorship. We may add, that there is, in reality, no convincing argument for the common authorship of the two poems. Critics argue from supposed resemblances of treatment, &c., which arguments of course seem strong to the person who uses them. Other basis there is none, except tradition. But the same tradition attributes to the same Homer a very great deal more than the Iliad and Odyssey, and herein all critics agree in denouncing it as spurious: it is about as valuable as that which assigns the work of two lifetimes to Rubens. But on what principle do we accept part of the tradition and reject the rest? Only on our assumption of the superior merits of our two surviving poems—an assumption which would be more valuable as evidence if it were possible to test it fairly.

The question at what age writing came into use in Greece, is now practically dropped in the Homeric controversy. Mr. Paley still adheres to Wolf's view, that it was unknown till the time of Solon, and little used till long after, and of course no positive proof of its existence can be given. Yet Dr. Hayman seems to take the common-sense view when he argues, first, that the Greeks must have become acquainted with the use of papyrus from Egypt in the time of Amasis—an argument already adduced by Mr. Grote; and, secondly, that we cannot suppose the Greeks not to have been quick enough to pick up the knowledge from the Phoenicians as soon as they had much commerce with them. It is hardly to be doubted, we think, that writing was known to the Greeks long before it was used for literary composition; that it was first employed for decrees, memorials, &c., but never thought of for any other purpose. When there was no reading public, what reason was there for multiplying copies of a poem? When it was first reduced to writing, the object was probably, as Dr. Hayman suggests, to assist the memory of the rhapsodists. This would be a slight argument against the antiquity of the poems, if there were any real connexion between the two questions; but there is clearly none. If there were no writing, even the whole Odyssey might have been preserved by division among several reciters: if writing were older than it has ever been supposed to be, "our Homer" might yet be modern.

Mr. Paley's chief argument for the modern date of "our Homer" is the absence of reference to the poems (as they now stand) in Pindar and the Tragedians. In his own words (*Iliad*, vol. ii. p. xxi), "Our two epic poems were of necessity put together *after*, because in great measure from, the large mass of ballad litera-

ture which Pindar and the Tragics know of in their entirety;" and he argues, that since reference to our poems becomes frequent first in Plato, they had been put together from that ballad literature not very long before Plato's time. But Dr. Hayman's answer seems fair, that a great poet may be "cherished through a long period rather for his second-rate than his first-rate attributes. A philosophic period comes and discerns at last the colossal proportions of his genius." The case of Shakespeare is fairly parallel. How many years elapsed after his death before he came to be "quoted"? But we think Dr. Hayman less successful in his attempt to establish real reference to "our Homer," e. g., in Pindar, *Pyth.* iv. 494. Surely in ἄγγελον ἐσθὸν ἔφα ("Ομήρος) τιμὰν μεγίσταν πράγματι παντὶ φέρειν, the words all point to a hexameter which is *not* the hexameter of the Iliad, ἐσθὸν καὶ τὸ τέτυκται ὅτ' ἄγγελος αἴσημα εἴδε. How can such wrong references (and they are many) be explained? Dr. Hayman, at p. lxxix, gives an extremely reasonable account of what he conceives to have been the history of the text from the beginning. He imagines a poem first existing subjectively in the poet's mind only, liable to constant changes and re-arrangement in his own recitation; then afterwards subject to the caprices of rhapsodists, who might omit, transpose, and introduce as they liked; subject, lastly, to the revision of the Alexandrine critics, who, in their attempts to recover a pure text, might, through frailty of judgment, both retain what was spurious and eject more that was genuine.

Now, if this almost unlimited power of the rhapsodists be allowed, as it must be allowed, is it not obvious that widely different Iliads, though all called by the same name, would come into existence in different parts of Greece, and be frequently perpetuated, for local reasons, where they arose? When an Asiatic Greek and a European Greek of the sixth century talked of "Homer,"—meaning thereby a poem which, whether written or unwritten, was practically known by recitation only,—how should they discover, except by chance, that by the same name they meant very different things? If this be granted, is it not far better, on Dr. Hayman's own principles, to infer that Pindar's "Homer," though it had the same name, may have differed to any extent from "our Homer," rather than attempt to squeeze two different lines into conformity? At the same time, this hypothesis does not give a shadow of support to Mr. Paley's theory of the modernness of "our Homer," for that particular recension which has come to us may be older by any amount than Pindar's recension. This consideration (among others) leads us to acquiesce in Mr. Grote's conclusion that our recension is really an Achilleis, which, by local additions, grew into an Ilias, which, by the nature of the case, must be incomplete as "a tale of Troy."

Another stronghold of Mr. Paley's was the non-appearance in art of Homeric subjects. Indeed, he goes so far as to say (vol. ii. p. xlvi) that, by the reply to the question, "Do the earlier vases represent groups and scenes connected with the *Troica*, taken from our Homer?" his theory stands or falls. In his own opinion, our Homer begins to appear only on the later vases, just as it is only in Plato, or a little before him, that definite quotations occur. It seems to us that Mr. Paley has staked his all needlessly: the evidence of the

vases is not conclusive either way: but, in the absence of a full reply from Mr. Paley, Dr. Hayman must be adjudged the victory, so far as it goes. After pointing out very well that local reasons would principally determine the choice of subjects for an artist (just as they determined Pindar's poetry), and that, therefore, we need not expect a great preponderance of Homeric subjects, Dr. Hayman describes at length the results of his investigations in the British Museum, and avows his belief that Homeric subjects appear as soon as groups appear at all. Now, these subjects (as we hold) may easily be from something which was not "our Homer"; but at least Dr. Hayman's evidence negatives Mr. Paley's hypothesis, because they *may* be from our Homer, which Mr. Paley denied. We believe, too, that the most competent authorities are here on Dr. Hayman's side; that the vases with black figures are not, as Mr. Paley imagined, the oldest, but some of the latest of Greek vases, being now attributed, by Dr. Brunn and others, to the second century B.C.; and, generally, that the state of the arts, as depicted in the Iliad, is like that existing even in the tenth century before Christ: the notions of representation are Assyrian, and show no knowledge of statuary, only of bas-relief.

So far, Dr. Hayman has been arguing on the defensive side, against Mr. Paley's attack. But his positive arguments for the antiquity of Homer, taken from internal evidence, are, we think, often new, and sometimes good. One of the best is drawn from the greatly increased geographical knowledge which he shows was possessed by Pindar and Aeschylus: it would have been impossible in a poem, put together at so late a date, to have so utterly ignored geographical facts which were then well known. The tracing of the course of the volcanic legend is good: in Homer, the forge of Hephaistos is at Lemnos; in Aeschylus, it is at Etna; in the days of Thucydides it was supposed to be at the Stromboli group: thus the place passed gradually on, as the seas were further explored. When the Greeks saw that Etna broke forth in the fifth century, then, as Dr. Hayman says, they made the god migrate from Lemnos, where he had long ceased to be active. Connected with the scanty geographical knowledge of Homer, is his absence of any feeling of a foreigner's point of view: his foreigners are as Greek as Odysseus himself; and, when spoken of, generally appear merely as ἀλλόθροοι ἀνθρώποι—a primitive conception, which, as Dr. Hayman truly says, is not conceivable in a Greek of the days of Aeschylus. Many other small points are acutely perceived by Dr. Hayman, and well put; e. g. the occurrence of Dionysus in Homer as scarcely a god, and not of wine; the simpler form of the legend of Atlas; the undeveloped conception of the state of the dead, so different from that which we find in Pindar; and others like these.

It might seem that the question of the antiquity of the Homeric poems could be decided easily by the test of language; and theories on that basis have certainly not been wanting. But there is still a lack of large and accurate collections of the linguistic facts, as found in Homer and in other writers, by comparison of which some points, at least, might be settled. Dr. Hayman has contributed some good lists of the phraseology of Archilochus,

Theognis, Tyrtaeus, and Simonides: these are given in answer to Mr. Paley's theory, that Homer was the work of an Ionic Greek of the age of Herodotus. Dr. Hayman has no difficulty in showing a large mass of Homeric phraseology in these writers larger than any which can be adduced from Herodotus, though in fairness we ought to remember that we should expect to find more in common among poets; still against Mr. Paley the reply may be held to be fairly conclusive. Yet all these lists do not prove anything more than a large floating mass of poetic phrases, from which these poets and "our Homer" might take alike: they do not at all settle their relative age. The often discussed question of the word-forms leaves us in a like uncertainty. Mr. Paley holds that the irregular use of the digamma in Homer is a proof of the late date of the poems; but every one knows that there is at least as much irregularity in Sappho. In Hesiod there is certainly less—if we could accept all Mr. Paley's emendations, there would be none; but in truth we are not entitled to expect in him perfect regularity, only a greater degree than in Alcaeus or Sappho. In Homer, however, we find not only the irregularities due to the loss of the letters *y* and *v* (Dr. Hayman, it may be remarked, like all other English editors of Homer, knows of nothing but the "digamma"), but also metrical lengthening, doubling of letters, &c., for some of which there is good philological justification, while for others there is none. Some of these forms were perfectly regular at a very early period of the language, the others were formed afterwards quite wrongly, on a false analogy. This points to a long age of ballad literature, during which this special dialect was formed; but of the exact time at which "our Homer" was either newly composed or put together out of pre-existing materials, it says nothing certain. If we turn to the evidence of syntax, the article is sometimes the article, more commonly a demonstrative pronoun in Homer; so it is in Archilochus, as Dr. Hayman points out. We find cases which are practically extinct in Attic, used with considerable irregularity; e.g., we find the case ending in *ψ*, used not only in what seems to have been its original sense as a associative, passing early into an instrumental, but also as a locative, a dative, and an ablative, without or with a preposition. But there is not more regularity in other Greek writers, only the form is less frequent; in the 'Works and Days' it occurs eight times, in which it is locative, dative, and instrumental, and in one place practically an accusative (line 408, *εἰς τὸν ἔννομνον*). There is nothing to fix priority here. Then the use of the moods seems unquestionably old. Much might be said on this head (which is not directly noticed by Dr. Hayman), but we have only room for one point. In Homer we find (in regular use) no less than six forms of the direct statement; the indicative, and the indicative future with *ἄν* (*κε*); the subjunctive, and the subjunctive with *ἄν*; the optative, and the optative with *ἄν*. Two of these are regular in Attic, two occur very rarely, two do not occur. Now, this multiplicity of forms is natural in an early stage of language, but, as time advances, it is found that the minute shades of meaning which these different forms denote are not practically required, and therefore the forms

cease to be employed. It seems hardly conceivable, if "our Homer" had been concocted about the age of Pericles, that the compiler should not have fallen here into "pseudo-archaisms," which even Mr. Paley does not attempt to point out.

We have spoken at so much length on these general Homeric questions, in the discussion of which lies the chief merit of Dr. Hayman's edition, that we have not left ourselves space to do more than glance at the commentary. The editor of Homer has a different task from other editors. He has not the difficulties of construction before him which beset the editor of Thucydides; nor has he the peculiar Atticisms of the drama. From the critical side, he has mainly two things to do: first, to explain the history of words; secondly, to set forth clearly the peculiarities of Homeric construction, and the principles on which they rest. Now, Dr. Hayman is neither a master of etymology nor a master of grammar. We find plenty of etymologies and plenty of lists of constructions, but we find no knowledge whatever of the principles of etymology, and no decided power of dealing with his own lists of usages. Appendix A, 9, which discusses the moods, gives a valuable list of examples, without drawing clear conclusions from them; and the use of the cases is only touched upon incidentally. In saying this, we do not desire unduly to disparage this commentary, which has many merits (especially of illustration), but the result is in no way equal to the apparatus employed to produce it: the mountains have produced not a mouse, but certainly no giant. Then Dr. Hayman does not at all understand what has been done in etymology in the last thirty years: in that time comparative philology has supplied the etymologist with abundance of material of supreme importance; while special philology has clearly developed the laws of sound in each language, and thus given him the means of employing his material for his particular purpose with scientific accuracy. Dr. Hayman gives us something from Doederlein and something from Buttman, something from Donaldson and something from Curtius; but there is no hint whatever of the respective value of these authorities: and if there be any principle—beyond mere fancy—which causes him to adopt one derivation, the very same principle ought generally to make him reject another. Indeed, Dr. Hayman seems not to have got beyond the old Homeric recipe: something is odd in a word, stick in a digamma. Thus in *Od.* ii. 162, we find the following note:—"εἰρω, rare epic present . . . It was, doubtless, ἐρω, or lengthened ἐρρω [why lengthened? on any principle?], Latin *sero*, as in *Virg. Aen.* vi. 160, *sermone serabant*." No doubt the root was *ver*; we have the Latin *verbum*. Will Dr. Hayman show how Latin *s* could pass into *v*, or *v* into *v*? We hoped for better things in the second volume, but in vain. We need only refer to his note on *κείαντες* (ix. 231): "This verb seems to have had originally the stem-forms *κει*, *κατ*." No doubt *v* does pass into *i* in Greek; but this is absolutely the sole reason for Dr. Hayman's root: he cannot produce any evidence for a root *kav*, with this sense, from any other language; whereas there is sufficient evidence for a root *ski*, from which *κείαντες* could be formed with perfect regularity. Until it becomes an axiom that we

must not merely guess at roots within the limits of a single language, we shall never be free from these etymological vagaries. In the same note, Dr. Hayman uses his digamma to explain such forms as *καίω*, and the moods *βείω*, *ορείω*, &c.; not knowing that the *i* here is part of the suffix, not of the root, and never was *v* at all.* We have marked numberless other instances, both of faults and of defective knowledge; but we have said enough to show why we cannot regard Dr. Hayman as a safe guide to the student of etymology.

LONDON CHARITIES.

General Report of Bethlehem Hospital, 1871.

The history of Bethlehem Hospital, properly compiled from its records and from the notices of such chroniclers as Stow and Maitland, would of itself fill a bulky blue book. It seems, from the 'Survey of Westminster,' that in very early times lunatics and distracted persons were received into a house near St. Martin's Lane, from which they were transferred to the Priory of St. Mary of Bethlehem, in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, founded, in the year 1247, by Simon Fitz Mary, a citizen of London. The period of this transfer is not known; but in the year 1346 the house was taken under the protection of the citizens of London, and in 1546 the Corporation purchased the patronage of the Hospital, with all the lands and tenements belonging to it. In 1675, we learn from Cunningham, the old hospital was demolished, and a new building erected in Moorfields, at a cost "of nigh 17,000." In 1799, however, when additions to the structure were contemplated, it was reported that the whole building was dreary, low, and melancholy; that the interior arrangements were ill contrived, and did not afford sufficient accommodation; while the close and confined situation precluded the advantages of air and exercise. Accordingly, in 1812, the present Hospital was commenced. The Governors had, in 1804, begun to accumulate a building fund, but grants of public money were obtained, the Corporation and the City Companies contributed largely, private subscriptions followed, and altogether some 130,000*l.* was got together. The building—to accommodate 198 patients—cost 122,572*l.* In 1838 was commenced a new wing, for 166 additional patients. The first stone of it was laid on the 26th of July, and on that day was given a breakfast, which cost close upon 500*l.* Since then the Hospital has been in full work, and it is admitted that its internal administration is excellent. "It would, perhaps, be," says the author of the volume which we have noticed in another column, called 'Contrasts,' "impossible to mention a lunatic asylum in England where greater skill, sympathy, and care are shown to the patients." A visit to the Hospital fully bears this out. The building itself is not a pleasant one. It was built, it must be remembered, more than half-a-century ago, when the treatment of insanity was imperfectly understood, and its wards are like their predecessors, "dreary, low, and melancholy," while the bedrooms are on the model of prison cells. But the depressing effect of the

* Elsewhere (as at vii. 250) he has adopted Mr. Paley's specialty, the double digamma, as if one was not a sufficiently dangerous weapon. We have heard that *ἰχθύων ἀνώπα* *ἐώπα κούκις ὄντας*.

building itself is greatly counteracted by the skill and kindness with which it is arranged. The wards are provided with aviaries, aquaria, fern cases, pictures, books, statuettes, bagatelle boards, chess, draughts, pianos, and other such evidences of thoughtful care. The gardens are carefully laid out, and turned to the best possible advantage. The dietary certainly does not err on the side of defect. And the general appearance both of the patients and the Hospital is such as to fully justify the last Report of the Lunacy Commissioners, who write that "the condition of the Hospital and its inmates continues to reflect credit upon" the resident medical officers, and follow this favourable criticism out into various points of detail.

Bethlehem differs from most other hospitals for the treatment of insanity, in two points. It is an essentially middle-class charity, and its main object is the cure, rather than the permanent treatment of its patients. On the one hand, no patient is received who is "a proper object for admission into a county lunatic asylum"; on the other, persons are not admitted "who have sufficient means for their suitable maintenance in a private asylum." It is difficult, of course, to draw with exactness lines thus uncertain. But, as a rule, it may be laid down that the patients in Bethlehem are of the great middle class; and it is held by the medical officers to be a favourable circumstance in their treatment that they are all more or less of the same rank of life. Upon this point the author of 'Contrasts' observes, that—

"By the change the purely charitable intention of the original endowment was in great part lost, and from being the pauper lunatic asylum of the metropolis, Bethlehem is now a retreat for the lower middle class insane patients. . . . Formerly only those whose friends were too poor to contribute to its funds were admitted gratuitously; all others were obliged to pay a moderate weekly sum. At present, all those too poor to contribute anything are rigorously excluded, while those to a greater or less extent able to pay for the benefits are admitted gratuitously."

We may add, that in 1858 a claim was advanced on behalf of the City Union to send their pauper lunatics to Bethlehem; but it was not pressed, and has not since been renewed.

From the Report for the year 1871 we gather the following figures. There were, on the 1st of January, 241 patients; 179 fresh cases were admitted during the year; 180 were discharged, and 16 died. The Lunacy Commissioners found 258 patients; and it may be assumed that the normal average is 250, or thereabouts. Let us see what these 250 patients cost.

There is no mystery as to the balance-sheet of Bethlehem. Any one can get a copy of it. But its entries are φοινῶτα συνεργοῖς ἐστὸ πᾶν ἐργαζόμενος χαρίζει. On the first blush it would seem that the net annual income is 25,074l. 14s. 2d. It is, however, of course idle to suppose that 250 patients cost 25,000l. a year. We say "idle," because it is notorious that Caterham can maintain 1,800 patients at an annual cost of 44,000l.—an estimate into which is taken the interest and cost of building, besides the purchase of ground. Bethlehem covers some fourteen acres. The Blind School close by it has actually refused 25,000l. for its site, and the site of Bethlehem would certainly sell for some 100,000l. at

least. Thus then the true annual expenditure of the Hospital would appear to be 30,000l. for 250 patients. But, as we have said before, the sheet is not easy to follow. Extracting from it the actual expenses of the Hospital, as distinguished from those of the administration of the estate, we arrive at the following result:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Meat	2,646	15	11			
Beer	1,061	8	0			
Bread and flour	784	2	10			
Rice, oatmeal, &c.	425	9	10			
Milk	277	0	0			
Cheese, bacon, butter, &c.	1,068	17	5			
Tea and groceries	782	2	3			
				7,075	16	3
Clothing and bedding	1,204	15	5			
Soap, oil, and candles	384	0	10			
Medicine, &c.	261	12	11			
Wine, spirits, &c.	438	19	2			
Coals and firewood	708	14	4			
Washing	1,205	13	0			
				4,203	15	8
Salaries of officers, wages of servants, &c.	4,669	15	7			
Taxes, &c., on the Hospital	906	2	10			
Repairs of buildings, &c.	3,436	0	0			
Printing and stationery	365	17	5			
Furniture and repairs	1,094	1	0			
Books, &c.	48	13	0			
Incidental expenses	450	17	5			
				7,341	11	8
Superannuation annuities				160	0	0
Law charges				444	16	8
				23,835	15	10

If to this we add 5,000l., a moderate allowance, for the rent of the site, we reach a gross total of more than 28,000l. a year: and for this only 250 patients are maintained.

That somewhere there is enormous leakage, is evident. The resident physician—through whose courtesy, and that of the President, we have been allowed to inspect the building—thinks that the following items ought to be separated, as belonging exclusively to the maintenance of the patients: Salaries and wages, food, wine and spirits and malt liquors, medicines, fuel and light, furniture and bedding, washing, printing and stationery, books, incidentals (265l. 1s. 10d.), amusements and excursions of patients. Adding these up, and striking an average, he argues that each patient costs 77l. per annum. According to our own calculations, the normal average would be 115l.; the difference of 38l. is easily accounted for by the fact that the smaller estimate does not charge to each patient his or her share of pensions, law expenses, rent, and other such items. Taking this low estimate, it gives us, in round figures, 30s. a week (exclusive of rent) as the cost of each patient. The *per contra* of this is the fact that at Fisherton the annual expenses are 11s. per head a week, including establishment charges of every description.

It may be admitted, in extenuation of this large expense, that the circumstances of Bethlehem are to a certain extent *sui generis*. "Washing," for instance, figures for 1,205l. 13s. In a pauper asylum the patients would wash their own clothes. In Bethlehem the theory of the place renders any such labour impossible. It is part of the general system that regard should be had to the fact that the patients are of the "middle" or "educated" class, and it is, consequently, not fair to judge the balance-sheet by too strict a comparison of it with the balance-sheet of a county asylum. Nevertheless, it is impossible to doubt but that there is in Bethlehem an enormous waste of power. In the first place, it is clear that the site ought to be changed. The building itself is unfit for its present purposes. It is, in spite of all efforts to make it cheerful, dull and gloomy. Why should not a site be found in

the country, with abundance of garden room, and of fresh, wholesome air? The present site would let for 5,000l. a year at least, and would, at a few years' purchase, fully pay the cost of a new site and new buildings, leaving behind a permanent endowment of 5,000l. a year. Nor is this all. It may be admitted that "an insane adult is, in the family of a person of moderate income, a great tie and expense, and that an asylum ought to be provided for their reception; yet, at the same time, in a charitable institution like Bethlehem, it would be no great hardship if the friends of each patient were obliged to subscribe some trifle per week for their maintenance." Were some such tax levied, Bethlehem would be able to accommodate four patients at least for every three it at present holds.

No one would wish to deny of Bethlehem, under its present management, that it supplies a genuine want, and that it is admirably administered. It is true, no doubt, that the Hospital was originally the metropolitan pauper lunatic hospital, and that, by making it a great middle-class charity, its funds have been, *pro tanto*, diverted from their original purpose. The purpose, however, to which they are put is distinctly *ejusdem generis*, and it would, upon the whole, be far from wise to suggest that they should be applied rough cast to the maintenance of county pauper asylums. The chief charge to be preferred against Bethlehem is that, doing a good work, it might do a better. No one can pass through its wards, look into the "stone jugs" which form its bedrooms, or stray in the back-yards which form its gardens, without feeling at once that a bright cheerful home on the Surrey hills would be a thousand times better for the patients in every way than is this great metropolitan dungeon. It is the old question of Christ's Hospital over again,—the question which the Governors of Charterhouse have so wisely decided. If only this were done, and if, in addition, the friends of patients were taxed in proportion to their means, Bethlehem would become the noblest institution of its kind, not in England merely, but in Europe. It already enjoys an income of 23,835l. 15s. 10d. It would enjoy that income still, even if it sold its present site, and devoted the purchase-money to a new building in the country. What could it not do if such a revenue were efficiently administered!

The cost of a patient at Caterham is 8s. a week, or 20l. 16s. a year, that of a patient at Fisherton 11s. a week, or 28l. 12s. a year, covering all charges. Let us give Bethlehem the benefit of the 5,000l. a year for rent and interest on building expenses, and let us also, remembering that its patients are drawn from the educated classes, and require exceptional treatment, allow each patient to cost twice as much as a patient at Fisherton. Even thus—and it must be admitted that we have allowed a liberal margin—the Hospital ought to accommodate 417 patients at least, instead of its present average of 250. Let us further suppose that from the friends of each patient an average contribution is obtained of 10s. a week towards the annual 57l. 4s., we should thus have an additional revenue of 208l. 10s. But if we suppose Bethlehem, as we have every right to suppose it to be within a few years after the changes which we have

indicated, in the enjoyment of a revenue of 28,835*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, it ought then, still allowing each patient to cost twice as much as a patient at Fisherton, to be able to make up no less than 504, or, if 10*s.* a week were exacted, upon an average, from each patient, 510 beds at least. Thus, then, there is at present at Bethlehem a loss of power equivalent to the maintenance of 250 additional patients, or, in other words, the Hospital does, upon the most lenient rule of calculation, exactly half the work of which it is capable. And yet Bethlehem is a favourable specimen of our great civic charities, and contrasts favourably with others whose case we shall hereafter have to consider.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Oakshott Castle. By Henry Kingsley. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

Fern Glen. By M. H. Holt. (Marlborough & Co.)

Chesterleigh. By Ansley Conyers. 3 vols. (H. S. King & Co.)

Beautiful Edith. By the Author of 'Ursula's Love Story.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

NOTHING can be further from our wish, of course, than to accuse Mr. Kingsley of insanity; but a sober-minded reader must at least admit that all the characters in his book are mad. Take, for instance, this scene between a peer and a tutor first engaged by him:—

"Lord Oakshott, I believe?"—Oakshott said, "Yes"—"I thought that you or some of your people would have been here before. I have been kept waiting for a quarter of an hour."—Lord Oakshott answered, "Let me look at you." Whipple set his face. It was a perfectly beardless face, but, as Oakshott saw at once, a very good one. He was very ugly, whereas Oakshott was very handsome. Oakshott looked at him, or rather down on him, for a few seconds, and then said—"Take off those ridiculous spectacles, and let me look at your eyes." Whipple did so, and Oakshott saw the grand magnificent smile, which some of us know so well, come mantling over his face. Whipple spoke first. "Oakshott," he said, "you will do,"—"And I think that you will do also," said Oakshott. "Come, mount your horse and hold your tongue."—"A thing I never did in my life," said Whipple.—"Why have you come to me?" said Oakshott.—"In order to be in the same house with Miss Clark," said Mr. Whipple, promptly. "If you don't know that, it is Brogden's fault. I am engaged to be married to her."—"But why don't you do so?"—"Because I have no money."—"You have your fellowship."—"Which drops when I marry."—"I see," said Lord Oakshott. "Do you know that I have been in love with Miss Clark for twenty-four hours, and that now I must get out again the best way I can?"—"Everybody always is in love with Miss Clark," said Mr. Whipple, "but she is never in love with any one but myself. I want to know—"—"What?" said Oakshott.—"I want to know about my cub. Is he good?"—"How can you tell with a child?" said Oakshott.

Or this ball-room:—

"The top of the morning to ye, Mrs. Rickaby," began Lady Kathleen, in a brogue which Father Prout would have considered extremely passable. "We should say the evening, I doubt; but ye said from nine till one, so the morning will do as well. This is me sister, Lady Nora."—"To be sure," said Lady Nora; "the handsomest woman in the county Tipperary, the boys say. Sister, have you got a pin about you? for I have a feeling exactly as if my wig was coming off." After a careful examination of Lady Nora's head by Lady Kathleen, such was discovered to be the case. "Ye had better take it off altogether, sister," said Lady Kathleen.—"Sure and I think so," said Lady Nora; "and

what I put it on for I don't know, sisther." Lady Kathleen removed Lady Nora's wig, to the speechless astonishment of the splendid assembly; and then most people drew their breath. There stood before them the most beautiful middle-aged Irish lady that any of them had ever seen. The beauty of an Irish lady surpassed that of any lady in the world; but as a general rule they do not last as well as English or Scotch beauties, but go off like the Americans or Australians. Lady Nora's beauty was one which would last a long week after death. When Lady Kathleen had adjusted the yellow-ochre-coloured cap over her sister's hair, she gave her a slap and turned her round. "Sure I thought I was dressing a gossoon," she said.—"And it is many a one you have dressed at your own cost, my darling," said Lady Nora. "What are ye doing with me wig?"—"I'll put it on the top of the piano, to be out of the way," said Lady Kathleen. (She did so, and they went away and forgot it. They sent for it next morning by a Commissionaire, but it never was found.)"

We confess that this book fairly puzzles us. Sometimes Mr. Kingsley seems to be laughing at his readers, as, for instance, in the following account of a debate in the House of Lords, which reads like a burlesque of the debate in 'L'Homme qui Rit':—

"It was evident that there would be a scene, and that Lord Roversdale's figures would be a little enlivened by Oakshott's temper. To every one's utter surprise Lord Roversdale began it. He went slowly through the accounts of the company, and certainly they looked terribly bad. They had certainly suspended payment since Sir Arthur's disappearance. 'I speak in a rather feeling manner of this particular company,' said Lord Roversdale, 'because I am a shareholder to a heavy amount. The names of the late Sir Arthur Oakshott, a most excellent man of business, and of Lord Oakshott, were quite enough for a simple man like myself. I took one hundred ten-pound shares: any one may have them at five shillings a share, if any one is foolish enough to buy them. As far as I can see, there are no assets whatever.' The gentle Lord Doughton said, 'There is Sir Arthur's estate.'—Sir Arthur had sold out every penny," said Lord Roversdale, "before he went abroad. In the present state of the law, the principal culprit escapes."—"Do not speak so of a dead man, my lord," said Lord Doughton. "Is he dead?" said Lord Roversdale; "perhaps Lord Oakshott can tell us." Then the row began. Oakshott rose with fury in his eyes, and every one sat silent. "My lord," he said, "you abuse your position as a senator and as a gentleman." The Lord Chancellor and the Archbishop both rose, but they sat down again. They had been at a public school together, and thought that the two noble lords had better "have it out," which the noble lords proceeded to do. "I repeat, my lord, that you abuse your position as a senator and as a gentleman. You assert that you were induced to join this company by the power of my cousin's name and my own. Did you not carefully examine the prospectus before you joined us?"—"No; had I done so, I should not have joined you."—"You are a careful man of business, my lord," said Oakshott, with a sneer. "Now, you assert that my cousin Sir Arthur sold out every penny before he was—before he—went on that voyage. Such is not the case. He holds—I should say held—very heavily. You assert that there are no assets in this case; I will send your lordship a cheque for the amount of your shares at par before I go to bed this night. That company will pay up every farthing with half a year's interest, and the shareholders may invest their money elsewhere under your lordship's direction, not under mine. Had it not been for my cousin's death, it would have been done before now."—"You use the word "death," Lord Oakshott. Is your cousin dead?" For one instant Lord Oakshott felt inclined to lie. But he was a man whom a lie would choke. He thought for half a minute, and then addressed himself, not to Lord Roversdale, but to the

Archbishop, in a voice of suppressed passion, "Will your Grace be good enough to inform Lord Roversdale that my cousin is *not* dead, but that there are family matters of the most delicate nature with regard to his disappearance which a costermonger would have respected, but which he has not grace to respect?" Lord Roversdale held up his hand and cried out, "Oakshott! Oakshott! don't say such horrible things. How could I know?"

Here, again, is a debate on the Burial Bill, which reads like a burlesque of 'Lothair':—

"My friend Lord Howard of Lipworth tells me that I shall do his Grace more harm than good by my advocacy. That is quite possible. I have been hard on his Grace to-night, and I wish to put some words in his mouth in extenuation. I wish him to ask the Dissenters to what part of our Burial Service they object, and then to ask his Grace to get them altered. Surely the *odium theologicum* need not be carried into the churchyard. I am, however, speaking now with a purpose other than that which appears to your Lordships. Lord Howard of Lipworth tells me that your Lordships believe that I am a ruined man. I beg to inform your Lordships that such is not the case, and that I am one of the richest men in England. Perhaps we don't get quite as much lying in this House as we do in another place, but we seem to get our share." Lord Howard of Lipworth said to him—"How horribly indiscreet you are; I never heard such a speech in the House."—"You'll never make anything of me," said Lord Oakshott. "Come and dine with me to-morrow." Lord Howard of Lipworth took out a little book. "I can't," he said; "it is the eve of St. Cecilia, and a fast." So Lord Oakshott went to his hotel thinking of many things; and on the stairs he met Count O—, and he went into Count O—'s room, and they agreed over their cigars that the world was rather mad. "Madder than ever," said Lord Oakshott."

The only thing that is certain about 'Oakshott Castle' is that it is literary rubbish.

'Fern Glen' is a dull child's-story, noteworthy only for the singularly material view it takes of Heaven. A better novel than either of the above is 'Chesterleigh'—in other words, we should give it the preference if our choice lay between it and the Post-Office Directory, in a country inn, on a wet day. The dearth of good novels is more remarkable just at present than it has been for years past. 'A Fair Saxon' was far from being a satisfactory book, and it appeared, we think, five weeks ago, yet there has been no English novel of equal merit published since. 'Beautiful Edith' is a pretty love story, not very lively, and not very true to life, but well written, and good in tone. The development of the character of Mrs. Lisle, in the second half of the second volume, is a most meritorious piece of work, but the second and third volumes are a good deal involved, and the book is very long.

MINOR POETS.

Fables and Legends of Many Countries. Rendered in Rhyme, by John G. Saxe. (Boston, U.S., Osgood; London, Trübner & Co.)

Walled in, and other Poems. By Henry J. Bulkeley. (H. S. King & Co.)

The Field of Rivalry: an Heroic Poem, in Four Books, written amidst the Nineteenth Century. By E. D. S. (Longmans & Co.)

Killeen; or, Lough Corrib, and Miscellaneous Poems. By L. G. Condon. (Dublin, McGlashan & Gill.)

Lyrics of a Life-Time. By Samuel Smith. With Illustrations by W. H. Prior. (Chapman & Hall.)

MR. J. G. SAXE has long been known as one of the best American writers of humorous poetry and

vers de société. Some of his fugitive poems have pleased for a time the popular taste, and not without reason. Those who remember his former productions will, however, be disappointed with the present little volume, in which there is no trace of poetic art. The fables and legends on which the poems have been founded are commonplace and familiar, and, in their present dress, some of them have the disadvantage of being labelled with a moral where the moral itself is presumed to be not sufficiently obvious. Many of the compositions are puerile in subject, and most of them feeble in treatment. But perhaps it is unfair to apply any severe test to what the author, with proper modesty, calls only fables and legends "rendered in rhyme," and inscribes to his three daughters. If intended for young people in the nursery, the book may find readers who will, perhaps, peruse it with pleasure and profit. If there is a higher aim, we fear the mark will not be reached. In undertaking to versify fables and legends, the author should improve upon his original in some respect, and this Mr. Saxe in no instance has succeeded in doing. His method and failure may be learned from a comparison of the following apologue, with its rendering in verse:—

"The genii of the Past, the Present, and the Future met and discussed their relative weight and importance in the affairs of the world. 'See!' said the Past, 'how great is the work I have done—all till now is mine.'—'Bah!' said the Future, 'your labours have come to an end; and, besides, they are insignificant in amount to what is left for me to accomplish.'—'Cease, both of you,' interposed the Present. 'Neither of you has accomplished aught. What has been done has been done by me alone. What remains will also be done by me. In truth, I perceive that you both are phantasms, and that neither has real existence.'"

This apologue, by Mr. T. Purnell, appeared in 1871, in a volume called 'Pleasure,' which was published by Messrs. H. S. King & Co. Mr. Saxe says nothing about 'Pleasure,' but prints the following:—

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

AN ALLEGORY.

Once on a time—we need not care
Too nicely for the *when* and *where*—
Three princes, who, since Time had birth,
Have ruled three provinces on earth,
Whate'er the scope of human aims,
(*Past*, *Future*, *Present*, were their names,) Met on a pleasant summer's day,
And talking in a friendly way. *

They fell at last to sharp debate
About themselves, as, who might be
In power the greatest of the three?
"I," said the *Past*, "must be the one,
Since all things great were surely done
By me,—there's naught in all the land
But bears the impress of my hand!"
"True," said the *Future*, "yet reflect,
Your doings claim but small respect;
Compare with mine,—since all to be
Hereafter will be ruled by me!"
"Nay," said the *Present*, "cease your claims;
What are ye both but sounding names?
All things achieved beneath the sun,
And all on earth that shall be done,
Are mine alone!—o'er great and small,
The *Present* still is king of all!"

Mr. Bulkeley, distrusting the praise of his friends, has sought what he calls abstract criticism elsewhere. His friends "look through the lines, and cannot get rid of the friend's face." He accordingly issues a volume, with the avowed object of learning whether he and they have pronounced "usefully imaginative," is so in reality. Strangers to the author, we may frankly assure him that his poems are neither useful nor imaginative. 'Walled In' is imitative, not imaginative; some of the compositions being, in subject and manner, poor copies of poems by Mr. Robert Browning. It is to be regretted that distrust of friends does not oftener end in distrust of the public, and that writers of verse cannot find a cheaper and readier test than publication for what is "usefully imaginative."

The author of the eccentric volume "written amidst the nineteenth century," has strange notions of rhyme, and stranger of reason. No previous age could have produced it, and it may be hoped the author will have no imitators among posterity.

Who but E. D. S. could produce such verse as this?—

Here scenery terraqueous, sublime,
to admiration consummate lays claim,
the wooded prospects so magnificent,
and to the vast lake are so congruent,
that cypress-trees, like towers with spires that stand,
appear as marks of the Creator's hand.

Or this?—

Appearing representative of all,
and of the clime characteristic,
the lion, here peculiar, his roar
seems designated glory to declare.

Or this?—

Nature here in magnificence quite rude,
landscapes presents supreme in pulchritude;
the primitive, the simple savage state,
the mind and hand of culture seems t' invite.
In after years where th' untrod forest lies,
a city may be destined there to rise.

And this rigmarole is prefaced by a "Proemial Laudation," containing the words "Awake, O Genius!"

The volume by L. G. Condon is of unequal merit, and appears to have been hurriedly and carelessly written. The rhythm generally employed is jerky, romping, and slipshod, and the verse is such as some ladies can produce in any quantity. But poetry of this kind, although frequently composed with much spirit and genuine feeling, must necessarily be ephemeral. The flippancy that characterizes this class of writing shows insincerity and a want of devotion to honest and faithful work. We will not say to what extent 'Killeeney' or the other poems in the volume before us are liable to this charge, inasmuch as some of them seem inspired by true sentiment, if not by true art. One of the best is 'Dead in the Street,' which is pathetic, and fairly descriptive of external fact and internal feeling.

Mr. Samuel Smith's volume is of a miscellaneous character. There are poems, notes, prose rhapsodies, advertisements, dedications, and a variety of literary *moreaux* too numerous to be mentioned. One of the poems is entitled 'The Calydonian Boar,' a glance at which is enough to prove that the author of 'Atalanta in Calydon' has a rival. Here is a passage from the "freshly rendered" version:—

Aurora hastily jumped up in bed
Awakened by the lark, and peeping through
Her mist-gauze curtains, straightway rosy red,
Blushed at the laughing Day-god's, "How d'ye do?" *

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. ELWES spent some six or seven weeks in Spain, in the spring of 1872, and saw about as much of the country as a Cook's tourist. He has, however, thought it right to give an account of his adventures, in a volume called *Through Spain by Rail*, and published by Mr. Effingham Wilson. The following is a specimen of Mr. Elwes's English:—"I begged the officials to look under G and L. This, after a little demur, they did, without success in the instance at which I required it, that is to say *your* letter, but it brought to light one from W. which their perspicuity had also failed to understand."

THE REV. DR. JESSOPP has privately printed two Dissertations, in which he investigates "fragments of primitive liturgies and confessions of faith," supposed to be contained in the New Testament. The passages in which he discovers remains of these original formularies of Christian doctrine and forms of prayer, are carefully collected and ingeniously examined, in the spirit of a true scholar. The author shows an extensive acquaintance with the Greek Testament, and an excellent critical faculty, so that the dissertations are good specimens of work, honestly performed, in a department where he is no novice.

THE next work upon our table is a bulky history of the commercial negotiations of France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is in French, written by M. de Ségur-Dupeyron, and published by M. Ernest Thorin. The third volume has only appeared within the last few days. The whole forms a work of great political importance.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD send us the first volume of their neat reprint of DR. HILL BURTON'S 'History of Scotland.' We have already indicated in our 'Literary Gossip' the changes Dr. Burton has

made. We do not quite understand how far Dr. Burton is disposed to carry his doubts of the trustworthiness of Tacitus. Would not a narrative attributing to Agricola wholly fabulous victories have been extremely offensive, if not to Trajan, at least to some of Trajan's officers?

WE have on our table *The Scientific Bases of Faith*, by J. J. Murphy (Macmillan),—*Report of the Veterinary Department for the Year 1872* (Eyre & Spottiswoode),—*The Gulistan; or, Rose Garden of Shaikh Mustihud-din Sa'idi of Shiraz*, translated by J. T. Platts (Allen),—*Fragments of Two Essays in English Philology*, by J. C. Hare, M.A. (Macmillan),—*Ciceronian Orations Selectae* (Parker),—*Short Notes to Selected Orations of Cicero* (Parker),—*English History in Rhyme*, by E. B. Goodwin (Simpkin),—*Physical Geography*, by J. Macturk (Collins),—*The Scholar's Home Lesson Book, Geography* (Murby),—*The History of the Warr of Ireland*, from 1641 to 1653, by a British Officer, edited by E. H. (Simpkin),—*British Guiana*, by Lieut. Col. Webber (Stanford),—*The Legal Profession*, edited by Doctor-in-Jure-Civil (Ridgway),—*Katherine's Trial*, by H. Lee (Smith & Elder),—*Down in Dingyshire; or, Sketches of Life in the Black Country* (Seeley),—*The Maria-Stieg and other Poems*, by F. J. Forsyth (Kerby & Endean),—*Billiards made Easy*, by Winning Hazard (Houlston),—*Once a Month*, edited by J. P. Collins, Vol. I. (Stock),—*Bubbles Light as Air*, by C. Wilkinson (Hotten),—*Gone Before*, by H. Southgate (Lockwood),—*An Analysis of the Fifth Book of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity*, by the Rev. G. A. Starkey, B.A. (Macintosh),—*A Compendium of Evangelical Theology given in the Words of Holy Scripture*, by Rev. W. Passmore (Longmans),—*Sermonettes*, by the Rev. T. Moore (Hodges),—*The Eternal Life*, by J. N. Bennie, LL.B. (King),—*All the Day Long*, by the Author of 'I must Keep the Chimes Going' (Seeley),—*Joh. Heinrich Schönherr's Leben und Theosophie* (Nutt),—*La Scienza della Storia*, by N. Marselli, Vol. I. (Nutt),—*and Francois Rabelais und sein Traile d'Education*, by Dr. F. A. Arnstadt (Nutt). Among New Editions we have *Lights and Shadows in a Canine Life*, by his Mistress (Simpkin),—*Prince Albert's Golden Precepts* (Low),—*Christian Ethics*, by Dr. A. Wuttke, translated by J. P. Lacroix, 2 vols. (Edinburgh, Clark). Also the following Pamphlets: *University Tests*, by H. A. Pottinger, M.A. (Ridgway),—*The Abolition of Purchase and the Army Regulation Act of 1871*, by Lieut. Col. the Hon. A. Anson, V.C., M.P. (King),—*The Amalgamation of the Mayor's Court, London, and the City of London Court*, by G. M. Wetherfield (Longmans),—*Coal, Nationally Considered; its Use, Abuse, and Economy*, by J. R. Scott (Wilson),—*Readings for Readers and Thinkers*, No. 3, 'The Greatest Human Error,' by P. H. Man,—*The Races of Mankind*, by R. Brown, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. (Cassell),—*The Barks of my Dog "Gerels"*, by J. P., R. P. (Reeves & Turner),—*Brethren and Companions*, by J. W. Irvine, M.A. (King),—*Die Entzifferung des Etruskischen*, by Dr. P. H. K. v. Maack (Nutt),—*Deutsche Zeit- und Streit-Fragen*, edited by F. v. Holtzendorff and W. Oncken, Series I., Parts 15 and 16 (Berlin, Habel),—*and Die Sittenlehre des Descartes*, by Dr. Max Heinze (Williams & Norgate).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Alford's (H.) *Life, Journal, and Letters*, Svo. 16.
Campion and Beaumont's *Book of Common Prayer*, interleaved, 7th edit. 12mo. 7/6 cl.
Christ in the Prophets, by Author of 'Christ in the Law,' 4/6.
Curteis's (G. H.) *Dissent in its Relation to the Church of England*, 2nd edit. 12mo. 7/6 cl.
Davies's (Rev. C. M.) *Unorthodox London*, Svo. 14/ cl.
Draper's *Lessons for the Ecclesiastical Year*, new series, 2 cl.
Drew's (G. S.) *Nazareth, its Life and Lessons*, 2nd ed. 5 cl.
Fitzgerald's (J. P.) *Lay Preaching*, cr. Svo. 3/ cl.
Hawkins's (E.) *Sick Bed Services*, 2nd ed. cr. Svo. 1/6 cl. swd.
Manse's (Rev. H. L.) *Letters, Lectures, and Reviews*, 12 cl.
Martin's (Rev. D.) *Daily Walk with Jesus*, 18mo. 1/ cl.
Mauder's (Rev. G.) *Scripture Views of Heaven*, 18mo. 1/ cl.
Noel's (H.) *Texts and Questions for the Use of Sunday Schools*, 2nd edit. cr. Svo. 1/6 cl.
Burton's (W.) *Coming of the Son of Man to Judgment*, 2 cl.
Starkey's (Rev. G. A.) *Analysis of the Fifth Book of Ecclesiastical Polity*, cr. Svo. 3/6 cl.

Vaughan's (Rev. J.) *Sermons to Children*, 5th ed. cr. Svo. 4/6 cl.
Wesley's (Rev. J.) *Works*, Vol. 7. Svo. 3/6 cl.
Westcott (B.) *On the Religious Office of the Universities*, 4/6 cl.
Wutiko's (Dr. A.) *Christian Ethics*, translated by J. P. Lacroix, 2 vols. cr. Svo. 12/6 cl.

Law.

Book of Modern Legal Anecdotes, edited by J. Timbs, 1/ bds.
Glen's (W. C.) *Public Health Act*, 1872, Svo. 7/6 cl.
Legal Profession, viewed in the Light of its Past History, edited by Doctor-in-Jure-Civili, Svo. 10/ cl.
Ludlow and Jenkins's *Treatise on the Law of Trade Marks*, 6/ cl.
Purkis's (H. W.) *Student's Guide to Criminal Law*, 2nd ed. 6/ cl.
Wetherfield's (G. M.) *Amalgamation of the Mayor's Court*, London, &c., 12mo. 1/ cl. limp.

Fine Art.

Burckhardt's *Cicerone, or Art Guide to Painting in Italy*, 6/ cl.
Taylor's *Autobiography of an Octogenarian Architect*, V. 2, 31/6 Weale's (J.) *Dictionary of Terms used in Architecture*, 5/ cl. limp. (Weale's Series.)

Poetry.

Austin's (A.) *Madonna's Child*, square Svo. 7/6 cl.
Ford's (T.) *Chalice of Castalian Dew*, fcap. 4/ cl.
Martin's (F.) *Poet's Hour*, 2nd edit. 18mo. 2/6 cl.
Martin's (F.) *Spring Time with the Poets*, 2nd ed. 18mo. 3/6 cl.
Smith's *Rejected Addresses*, 12mo. 1/ swd. (Murray's Choice Reprints.)

White's (W.) *Rhymes*, Svo. 7/6 cl.
History.

Adams's (W. B.) *Leading Events in English History*, 1/6 swd.
Bonaparte (Napoleon), *Memor of*, from the French of M. De Bourré, 18mo. 3/6 cl.

Carlyle's *Works*, People's Edition, 'Frederick the Great', Vol. 4, 12mo. 2/ cl.

Chambers's (W.) *France, its History and Revolutions*, n. ed. 2/6 Goodwin's (E. B.) *English History in Rhyme*, cr. Svo. 1/6 swd.

Jewitt's (L.) *History of Plymouth*, 4to. 30/ hf. bd.

Molesworth's (W.) *History of England*, Vol. 3, Svo. 15/ cl.
Napoleone Bonaparte, *History of*, illustrated by Cruikshank, new edit. cr. Svo. 6/ cl.

Preble's (G. H.) *Our Flag, Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States of America*, Svo. 30/ cl.

Ross's (W. S.) *English History written for Cambridge Examination*, 1873, cr. Svo. 1/6 cl. swd.

Rousseau, by J. Morley, 2 vols. Svo. 26/ cl.

Syllabus of Documents Relating to England, &c., by Sir D. Hardy, Vol. 2, royal Svo. 15/ cl.

Geography.

Elwes's (A.) *Through Spain by Rail in 1872*, cr. Svo. 10/6 cl.
Sullivan's (Capt. G. L.) *Dhow Chasing in Zanzibar Waters*, 16/

Philology.

Biggs's (C.) *Easy Exercises in Latin Prose*, 12mo. 1/4 cl.

De Fivaz's *New Grammar of French Grammars*, 36th ed. 3/6 bds.

Howard and Couley's *Reader and Speller*, Division 2, 12mo. 1/3

Scottish Songs and Ballads, collected and edited by J. Ritson, new edit. 18mo. 2/ cl.

Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, *Rugby Edit.*, ed. by Rev. C. Moberley, 2/

Shakespeare's *Works*, ed. by H. Staunton, with Notes, Vol. 1, 5/

Sophocles, Three Plays, 'Antigone,' 'Electra,' and 'Decanaria,' translated by L. Campbell, Svo. 6/ cl.

Science.

Cooke's (M. C.) *Manual of Botanic Terms*, fcap. 2/6 cl.

Cordeau's (J.) *Birds of the Humber District*, post Svo. 6/ cl.

Frome's *Outlines of Method of Conducting a Trigonometrical Survey*, 4th edit. Svo. 10/ cl.

Hardwicke's *Elementary Books*, 'Hydrostatics,' 'Hydraulics,' 'Pneumatics,' and 'Optics,' 18mo. 1/6 cl.

Kinahan's (G. H.) *Handy-Book of Rock Names*, fcap. 4/ cl.

Munn's *Mensuration of Lines, Surfaces, &c.*, 12mo. 1/6 swd.

Overman's (F.) *Treatise on Metallurgy*, 6th edit. Svo. 25/ cl.

Proctor's (R. A.) *Half-Hours with the Stars*, 4th edit. 4to. 5/6 bds.

Todhunter's (I.) *Examples of Analytical Geometry*, 3rd edit. 4/

Tyndall's (J.) *Forms of Water*, 3rd edit. cr. Svo. 5/ cl.

Webb's *Celestial Objects for Common Telescopes*, 3rd edit. 7/6

General Literature.

Adams's (A. L.) *Field and Forest Rambles*, Svo. 14/ cl.

Ainsworth's (W. H.) *Crichton*, Svo. 6/ cl.

Armed Strength of Russia, royal Svo. 7/ swd.

Banner, Volume 1872, 4to. 1/6 bds.

Barbauld's *Leçons pour des Enfants*, new edit. 18mo. 2/ cl.

Beautiful Edith, by Author of 'Ursula's Love Story,' 3 v. 31/6

Beeton's *Hero Soldiers*, &c., in Kafirland, Svo. 5/ cl.

Bell's *Standard Elocutionist*, new edit. 12mo. 3/6 hf. bd.

Box for the Season, by C. C. Clarke, 12mo. 2/ bds. (Select Library of Fiction.)

Brambleigh's *Bishop's Folly*, by Lever, 12mo. 2/6 bds. (Select Library of Fiction.)

Burns's (R. S.) *Outlines of Modern Farming*, 2nd ed. 12/ hf. bd.

Bushby's *Highway Account Book*, fcap. 4to. 4/ hf. bd.

Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family, new ed. 6/ cl.

Clodd's (E.) *Childhood of the World*, fcap. 3/ cl.

Contrasts, dedicated to the Ratepayers of London, 5/ cl.

De Jonini's *Art of War*, translated by Mendell and Craig hill, new edit. Svo. 9/ cl.

Dickens's *Blæk House*, Household Edition, cr. Svo. 3/ swd.

Evans's (A. E.) *Curse of Immortality*, cr. Svo. 6/ cl.

Farjeon's (B. L.) *London's Heart*, 3 vols. cr. Svo. 31/6 cl.

Fraser's (Mrs. A.) *Only a Face, and other Tales*, cr. Svo. 7/6 cl.

Goethe's *Faust*, translated by A. Hayward, 8th ed. 12mo. 4/ cl.

Gordon's (J. H.) *Thoughts for the Million*, 12mo. 2/ cl. limp.

Hardwicke's *Complete Peerage, Baronetage, &c.*, 1 vol. 5/ hf. bd.

Hardwicke's *Shilling Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and*

House of Commons, 1873, royal 32mo. 1/ each, cl. swd.

Homoeopathic Medical Directory, 1873, Svo. 4/ 6 cl.

Hood's *Works*, Vol. 10, cr. Svo. 5/ cl.

Household Words, Re-issue, Vol. 18, Svo. 3/6 cl.

Lever's *That Boy of Norcotts*, 2/ (Select Library of Fiction.)

Lights and Shadows in a Canine Life, 2nd ed. cr. Svo. 2/6 cl.

Marryat's (Capt.) *Frank Mildmay*, illustrated, cr. Svo. 3/6 cl.

M'Kenna's (S. J.) *Plucky Fellows*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

Muriel, or Social Fettlers, a Novel, 3rd ed. cr. Svo. 3/6 cl.

Murphy's *Master*, by Authors of 'Lost Sir Massingberd,' 2 vols. cr. Svo. 21/ cl.

My Little Girl, by Author of 'Ready-Money Mortiboy,' 3 vols. cr. Svo. 31/6 cl.

Not Wooed, but Won, 2/ bds. (Select Library of Fiction.)

Nugæ Canoris Medicæ, 2nd edit. 4to. 7/6 cl.

Old Book Collector's Miscellany, Vol. 3, Svo. 17/6 cl.

Pascal's, Only a Story, by Onida, 3 vols. cr. Svo. 31/6 cl.
Prentiss's (E.) *Flower of the Family*, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Riddell's (Mrs.) *Home, Sweet Home*, 3 vols. cr. Svo. 31/6 cl.
Silverland, by Author of 'Guy Livingstone,' Svo. 12/ cl.
Sinclair's (T.) *Irish University Bill*, Svo. 1/ swd.
Sneyd's (H.) *Cyclone, or the Fall of Paganism*, 2 vols. 14/ cl.
Student's Handbook to University and Colleges of Oxford, 2/6.
Wayside Wisdom for Wayfarers, post Svo. 3/6 cl.
Weyland's (J. M.) *Man with the Book*, 3rd edit. fcap. 3/6 cl.
What He Did with Her, a Tale, by L. A. E. B., cr. Svo. 5/ cl.

It was neither revised, corrected, or superintended by Mr. Staunton.

I now see an announcement by Messrs. Routledge, not of a new edition of 'Routledge's Shakespeare,' but of a "New edition of the Works of William Shakespeare, edited by Howard Staunton: with Copious Original Notes, Glossary, Life, &c., in Six Monthly Volumes." It is generally understood that Mr. Staunton is preparing for the press a really new edition, embodying the results of the years of study which it is well known he has given to his subject since the issue of the 'Routledge Shakespeare'; a comparison, however, of a "specimen page" of the "new edition" promised by Messrs. Routledge, with the same page in their so-called library edition, showed the two to be so remarkably alike, that I was induced to write to Mr. Staunton on the subject. I forward to you his reply, which I think you will consider to be of sufficient interest for publication. It affords the public a singular insight into the meaning that some publishers attach to "new editions."

P. A. DANIEL.

* * * Mr. Staunton, in his note, says he first learned of the proposed publication of the new edition from the advertisement.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF 'ABANDON.'

M. PAUL MEYER, in your last number, takes occasion to reprobate several of the Etymologies of my Dictionary, placing at the head of them my treatment of *Abandon*, as contrasting unfavourably with that of M. Littré. Referring to my article on the word, he says, "Thus *abandon* is derived 'immediately from Fr. *abandonner*.' The reverse is the case. M. Littré rightly remarks that *abandon* is composed of *a* and *bandon*; people said 'mettre à *bandon*', and consequently *abandonner* has been formed from *abandon*." M. Meyer is somewhat hasty in his condemnation. He should have observed that, mine being a Dictionary of English Etymology, I was speaking of the English verb *abandon*, and he will, I am sure, not deny that that is direct from the French *abandonner*. If he had taken the trouble to look at the very next line to that which he quotes, he would have seen that I have given the very explanation of the French verb which is adopted by M. Littré, and which, I believe, I was the first to give, many years ago, in the *Proceedings of the Philological Society*. My article runs, "Abandon. Immediately from Fr. *abandonner*, and that," I proceed to say "from the noun *bandon*."

H. WEDGWOOD.

Literary Gossip.

THE Countess of Minto, the accomplished author of the 'Memoir of Hugh Elliot,' published five years ago, is engaged upon a similar work concerning that gentleman's elder brother, the first Earl of Minto, who was Governor-General of Bengal, and Ambassador at Vienna, and held other high offices.

THE Shandeeans, a club of twenty gentlemen, who employ some of their leisure in illustrating the genius and emulating the virtues of the Rev. Laurence Sterne, dined last Monday at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor had invited a numerous party of authors and painters to meet the admirers of Yorick.

THE edition of Mr. Lewes's 'Life of Goethe,' recently announced, will be more purely biographical than the larger volume, of which there have been two editions. Confined to the facts of the poet's life, the new volume will, probably, attract the attention of the large number of readers who delight in the incidents of a great man's life.

MR. WILLIAM LONGMAN, F.A.S., author of 'The Life and Times of Edward the Third,'

"NEW EDITIONS."

IN 1856-60, Messrs. Routledge issued a new edition of the works of Shakespeare, in three volumes, which they called 'Routledge's Shakespeare.' The beauty of the pictorial embellishments by Gilbert, and the ingenuity and research displayed in the Notes by Mr. Howard Staunton, the editor of the work, quickly made this one of the most popular of the recent editions of the great poet.

In 1864, Messrs. Routledge, encouraged, no doubt, by the success of their first venture, published a new library edition, in four volumes. Students of Shakespeare, however, were sorely disappointed on finding that this work was not a newly edited edition, but merely a reprint, without Gilbert's illustrations, of 'Routledge's Shakespeare.'

and Chairman of the Finance Committee for the Completion of St. Paul's, is engaged upon a work called 'The History of the Three Cathedrals dedicated to St. Paul, from the Foundation of the First Building in the Sixth Century to the Proposals for the Adornment of the Present Cathedral.' The book will be enriched with numerous illustrations, including a series of plates of restorations of old St. Paul's, by Mr. E. B. Ferrey.

THE annual gathering of the members of the Chetham Society was held on the 13th ult., in the audit-room of the Chetham Hospital, Manchester. Mr. James Crossley, the President of the Society, occupied the chair, and addressed the meeting at some length. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Rev. Canon Raines moved a vote of thanks to the President, who, he said, had been the very life of the Society.

WE understand that Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., will be glad to receive any letters of Cobden's for examination, with a view to publication.

WE hear of an unexpected testimony, of the most unexceptionable character, to the goodness of Mr. Skeat's text of the third and last version of William's 'Vision concerning Piers the Plowman,' for the Early English Text Society. A MS. at Oxford, Bodley 581, hitherto overlooked, has just been examined, and found to contain a remarkably good text of the latter portion of the third cast of the Vision. On collating it with his printed text, Mr. Skeat had the satisfaction of finding every one of his emendations of his standard MSS. confirmed by this new MS. Mr. Skeat and the members of the Early English Text Society may congratulate themselves on this welcome result.

THE monthly list of Parliamentary Papers for February, 1873, contains seven Reports and Papers dating in 1872, and fifty of the present year. No item in this list calls for special mention in our columns; the paper possessing most general value being the Return of Local Taxation in England for the year 1870-71. The Bills are sixty-six; the now famous "University Education (Ireland) Bill" being No. 55, and sold for the moderate charge of 4½d. The Railway and Canal Traffic Bill is probably the measure of most practical importance. The Papers by Command are twenty-eight, including the Returns for 1871 of Local Taxation in Ireland, thus curiously separated from the above-mentioned return for England. The final Report of the Committee on Organization of the Land Forces of the Country will be consulted by those who are interested in the state of the national defences.

MR. FREDERICK TENNYSON (brother of the Poet-Laureate), we understand, will contribute to the April number of *Grave and Gay* magazine a poem of some length, entitled 'Lament of the Wood-nymphs.'

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. W. O. Hunt, of Stratford-on-Avon. Many visitors to that town will long remember with gratitude the kindness and courtesy of the aged enthusiast, whose knowledge of local history and the Shakspeare memorials was unrivalled. Mr. Hunt had been for many years, and was at the time of his decease, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Warwick. Until recently he was Town Clerk of Stratford-on-Avon, and he

also held several other offices. His loss will be severely felt in the district.

A MEETING has been held at Middleton, near Manchester, to concert measures for the erection of a monument in memory of Samuel Bamford, author of 'The Life of a Radical.' It was resolved that a granite obelisk should be erected in honour of Mr. Bamford, who died some months ago at a very advanced age. A number of gentlemen have recorded their names as subscribers to the memorial.

WE believe that Mr. Edward Henry Vizetelly, who, during the late war, was attached to the staff of General Garibaldi as Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, has undertaken the editorship of a new English journal, to be published weekly, at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

THE first section of the work for the Chaucer Society's Concordance, namely, the 'Tales of the Prioress and Sir Thopas,' has just been completed by Miss Eva C. Gordon, of Pixholme, Dorking. More volunteers are wanted for the work.

AN English lady, residing in Paris, Miss Anna Blackwell, has had printed for private circulation a pamphlet entitled 'Spiritualism and Spiritism,' which contains some rather strange revelations of the intercourse that goes on between those highly-favoured beings, mediums, and the world of disembodied spirits. Miss Blackwell claims to be the first who introduced the knowledge of *Spiritualism* into France, so long ago as 1850, and she is now the first, she informs us, to lay before English readers the far more intellectual and refined doctrine of *Spiritism*. This doctrine, it seems, involves a belief in the re-incarnation of souls, something like the metempsychosis of the ancients, its chief modern exponent being the late M. Allan Kardec. Some disembodied souls, according to the communications made to mediums, become re-incarnated sooner than others. These others wander about, often for hundreds of years, as a punishment for their sins, without being re-incarnated. Mediums of a superior discernment, according to Miss Blackwell, are gifted with the power of knowing what was their own previous condition on earth. This was the case, it seems, with Allan Kardec, who alleged himself to have been, in a former state of life, no other than John Huss, the celebrated Reformer. This is going back some hundreds of years, but is nothing to the antiquity of Miss Blackwell's own previous existence. She informs us that she has authentic evidence, revealed to her by two spirits, that so far back as the year 3543 B.C. she held the distinguished position of a Princess of Abyssinia. It was her father of that date who first communicated this to her, and the intelligence has since been confirmed by another spirit, with whom she has held the following dialogue:—“Are you a friend?” “Enemy.”—“Of this life?” “No, long ago.”—“In what quarter of the globe?” “Africa.”—“What country?” “Abyssinia.”—“Before or after Christ?” “Before.”—“How many years?” “3543.”—“What was I?” “King's daughter.” “Was I good?” “Wicked and ugly.”—“What were you?” “Your attendant.” We have no doubt that Miss Blackwell is quite the reverse now of what her African attendant represent her to have been in the year 3543 B.C.; but it is a terrible thing to have one's ugliness and sins cast in one's teeth so many thousand

years after it might have been thought they were forgotten. We wonder whether Pythagoras had any such messages brought to him respecting his doings in the character of Euphorbus, when warring on the plains of Troy.

FROM the First Report of the Leeds Public Library we gather that the institution is prospering. The librarian is obviously alive to his own merits, and quite capable of managing the committee.

THE Comte de Ségur has, it is said, left behind him eight volumes of *Memoirs*, which contain certain interesting facts relating to the First Empire, the Restoration, and the Monarchy of July. They are to be published.

OUR readers will remember that a number of books which M. Libri was accused of having purloined from the Mazarine Library were long afterwards found by M. Sylvestre on the proper shelf, which, indeed, they had never left. They had been missed because forgotten in the drawing up of a new catalogue. Now, it seems, we have to register another judicial blunder in the same prosecution against the unfortunate Italian scholar; for he was found guilty (*par défaut*) of having likewise stolen rare books and documents which were missing from the public library of Troyes. In August last it was discovered that Harman, the Librarian of Troyes since 1842, had during the course of years taken from the library entrusted to him valuable books, pamphlets, and engravings, which he had the audacity to sell through an illiterate bookseller of the town, with the help of catalogues elaborately drawn up. In spite of a clever defence by M. Lachaud, Harman has been found guilty by the jury, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. At the time of the *affaire Libri* the Troyes librarian did not hesitate to put his own misdeeds on the shoulders of an innocent man.

THE name of Count d'Hoym, Ambassador of Augustus, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, at the Court of France during the Regency, is well known by bibliophiles on the look out for scarce, well bound books belonging to the early times of printing. His library, sold in Paris in 1738, included nearly five thousand valuable works, all bearing on their cover the arms of the eminent collector. On his return to Germany, Count d'Hoym perished in a tragical and mysterious manner. Baron G. Pichon is, we understand, preparing for the press a biography of this worthy successor of Grolier and De Thou.

SINCE the beginning of the year a monthly magazine has been published at Vienna, called *Archiv für die Geschichte deutscher Sprache und Dichtung*, and edited by J. M. Wagner. It is intended to be somewhat similar in character to Naumann's 'Serapeum,' which expired some little time ago. It will deal with the German language and literature in the modern High-Dutch period, i.e., since Luther; and more especially will it pay attention to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

WE regret to hear of the death of the celebrated Sinologue, M. Pauthier, who has not long survived M. Stanislas Julien, with whom he had many somewhat bitter controversies. M. Pauthier originally was a sergeant in the Royal Guards, and commenced his literary career as a poet; but after the Revolution of

July, 1830, he turned to the Oriental studies by which he acquired so great a reputation.

MODERN languages have hitherto been in great measure neglected at the German Universities, with, we believe, the single exception of Tübingen. At Heidelberg the University authorities are now making an effort to establish a "Seminar für neuere Sprachen." German will be taught by Hofrat Bartsch, French by Dr. Laur, and English by Prof. Ihne, the author of the well-known History of Rome, who was for many years a resident in this country. The "Seminar" will open with the summer session, and students will be able to "take up" the three languages instead of Latin and Greek.

DR. ERNST KUHN, of Leipzig, is preparing for publication a work of some extent on Pali grammar.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in order to erect a monument in honour of Pietro Giannone, the author and patriot of Modena.

THE 'Trattati Morali,' of Alberto da Brescia, translated in vernacular Italian by Andrea da Grosseto as early as 1268, and until now inedited, have just been published at Bologna, by Signor Francesco Selmi. The collection includes unpublished and scarce books of the first three centuries of the Italian language.

M. HUCHER, of Le Mans, has lately copied, for his new edition of the early short, and later long, Histories of the Saint Graal, a unique version of the 'History of Perceval,' from the Didot MS. This history makes Perceval accomplish the Quest; and M. Hucher thinks that the tradition is decidedly the old Bardic version, in which Parceval is Peredur.

THE King of Siam has established two schools under English masters at Bangkok, for the sons of the nobles.

SCIENCE

Records of the Rocks. By the Rev. W. S. Symonds. (Murray.)

THIS volume has a second title, which more fully conveys a correct idea of its contents: 'Notes on the Geology, Natural History, and Antiquities of North and South Wales, Devon, and Cornwall.' Mr. Symonds informs us that his work is the result of an accumulation of notes, stored during several years, after travelling over the districts to which it relates. These "Notes" have not been carelessly made, they show some careful study, and they are, therefore, well worthy the attention of amateurs (for whom the book is written), "who love old rocks, old castles, and the wild flowers of strange wayside places." The author writes in a plain and pleasing style, and the interspersed anecdotes, historical and legendary, will render his work attractive to the amateur student of Natural History, and make it a pleasant companion to the tourist who desires to season his pleasure with a little information.

The commencement of the "Records" is, to our notion, a little too recondite, and certainly the astronomy of the ancients might have been omitted with considerable advantage; while all that is said of the nebular hypothesis is, to our ideas, sadly out of place. As an example of the good, easy way in which our author accepts it, we quote the following: "It is highly probable that the nebulae are repre-

sentatives of that primordial matter out of which the existing stars and suns have been fashioned, and that in these remote celestial bodies we behold some of the stages through which suns and planets pass in their development from luminous clouds." After this, we are scarcely startled by the eagerness with which our author seizes upon some observations made by means of spectrum analysis, which are much in need of confirmation, as establishing his views. "As," says Mr. Symonds, "chemists and astronomers have by its means proved that all bodies in space are similarly, but not identically, constituted, may not there be in the counsels of the Most High a law which is impressed upon germs of suns and systems, germs organic and of life—a law which ever leads onward by progression, and by which, in the evolution of ages, the nebula may become a world, no longer without form and void, but glowing with life and beauty, and by which the spirit of man, which even here is capable of sublime speculations, may in the future become more like that spirit from whence emanate all laws and all truths?"

As a piece of clap-trap for a popular lecture, this is a choice bit; but it is not easy to conceive a thoughtful clergyman, in the quiet of his study, throwing the reins upon the neck of a pet Pegasus, and allowing him to rush thus wildly through space. It must not be forgotten that that which is called the "nebular theory" can scarcely claim any position beyond that of a vague hypothesis; and that the results of spectrum analysis, as applied to bodies remote in space, must be submitted to a still more searching examination than they have yet received, ere they can be admitted as established facts. In like manner Mr. Symonds considers the "igneous theory" of the Earth's formation as settled beyond all doubt, and he looks to the evidences of the "Plutonic" and "Volcanic" rocks in confirmation of his views. The depth at which these rocks may have been formed he admits, it is true somewhat indirectly, is most uncertain. Mr. Symonds says the Plutonic rocks are believed to have been formed at *considerable depths* beneath the surface of the earth, and to have cooled and crystallized under great pressure; and the Volcanic rocks are by him supposed to have risen from *great depths* in the bosom of the planet, and to have cooled, without much pressure, near the surface: whereas the evidences that we have go to show that the seat of every volcanic phenomenon is at but a very inconsiderable depth within that which is, not very logically, called the crust of the Earth. Our author is far more satisfactory when he is describing what he sees than when he is speculating on the unknown. His chapters describing the Laurentian, the Cambrian, and the Silurian rocks are full of information, conveyed in the most agreeable manner. We do not know any more pleasing and correct guide to the geological formations of North and South Wales than this 'Record of the Rocks.' It has the advantage, too, of not only naming the organic remains which are found in the rocks, but of giving lists of the plants which are now to be discovered growing upon the surface. In pursuing his amateur geological excursions, Mr. Symonds enlivens them by describing the historic remains which cross his path, and by giving the legends which still linger around such as are pre-historic. As an example of the kind

of interest which he throws around his geology, we must give Mr. Symonds's version of the Merlin legend. This magician, who lived in the days of King Vortigern, was born at Caermarthen, as that name signifies the City of Merlin. At his birth he was covered with black hair, and was gifted with the power of speech, which he immediately employed to expostulate with his nurse. As he grew older his deeds became known far and wide; but he was doomed to fall by his own spell. He became enamoured of a beautiful angel, sprite, or fairy, who, though she hated him, pretended to reciprocate his affections, and by her wiles won from him a spell by which to rid herself of a hated visitor. "One summer's day, when birds were singing and the butterflies flitting, the wizard and the fairy entered a rocky cave, and here, by a spell taught her by Merlin himself, the fairy closed the cavern, and entombed the magician and the butterflies. Thus Merlin was lost to life, and use, and name, and fame, and hence the appearance of the butterflies (or trilobites' tails) in the rocks of Mount Pleasant," at Dynevor.

The indications of the actions of ice are carefully examined, and the theory of glacial action, especially as manifested in the valleys and lakes of North Wales, is fairly well given. Our author's descriptions of the valleys of denudation, and generally of the evidences of the erosive action of water, are about the most satisfactory portions of this volume. He says truly, "Waste is the agent that has carved out the present system of glen and mountain, valley and lake; waste by seas and currents long since passed away; waste by ice and frost, and rains and streams in later times."

All the geological formations of the districts brought under review are described pleasantly and well. We are not entirely satisfied with our author's theory of our coal formation; but the way in which he places his views before the reader is so good that we quote it as an example of his style:—

"Coal is the result of the chemical transformation of vegetable matter which existed myriads of ages ago, and which, for myriads of ages, was locked up in the recesses of the earth, to come forth as the most valuable of all Nature's treasures to the human race. The ancient coal-plants, as with those which now exist, derived their nourishment from the elements contained in the air, water, and soil. All plants are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, with a certain amount of nitrogen, which they separate and combine in their seeds, sap, wood, fibre, and leaves; they derive their carbon from the atmosphere; water is the source which furnishes them with their hydrogen. Thus sunshine and heat, soil, air, and water, were as necessary to the Sigillaria and Lepidodendra as they now are to our oaks and elms; for it is through the heat and light of the sun that the plant is enabled to store up heat and light for vegetable life and existence. It is the light and heat of the paleozoic coal period which was stored and hidden away, first in millions of carboniferous trees and plants, and afterwards in coal-mines, where they underwent chemical transformations, which are now again evolved as light and heat in the fires of our hearths and the brightness of our gas. Stephenson used to say, when he saw a steam-engine rushing at the rate of a mile a minute, 'There goes the bottled sunshine'; and it was the influence of the sunshine and heat of the carboniferous period that converted the carbonic acid and water of that period into that marvellous vegetation which was afterwards to be

secreted and stored up, through the action of a series of geological phenomena brought to bear upon that storing, which no physical geologist who has entered into the history is likely to attribute to any cause but premeditated and intelligent design."

With this we quit a work which we have read with considerable pleasure, and which, we have no doubt, will be found, in the coming summer and autumn, an agreeable and instructive guide to one of the most enjoyable districts of the British Isles.

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL BOOKS.

Elementary Handbook of Theoretical Mechanics. By William Rossiter.—*Elementary Handbook of Applied Mechanics.* By the same Author.—*Steam and the Steam-Engine.* By Henry Evers, LL.D.—*Elementary Mathematics.* By Lewis Sergeant, B.A.—*Elements of Acoustics, Light, and Heat.* By William Lees, M.A.—*Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.* By Henry Angel. (W. Collins, Sons & Co.)

THE works issued by Messrs. Collins are mainly intended for the instruction of students preparing for the examinations of the Science and Art Department. These examinations have created a great demand for science textbooks of an elementary character; and the one characteristic which we are entitled to require in such books, is the clear and correct exposition of first principles which are to furnish the basis for subsequent advances. Some of the works sent us by Messrs. Collins deserve favourable mention.

Mr. Sergeant's little book contains an extremely judicious introduction to Geometry, based on the first book of Euclid, accompanied by brief but clear and good treatises on Arithmetic and Elementary Algebra.

Dr. Evers's work on the Steam Engine contains a large amount of useful information not easily collected, and here presented in a clear and attractive form. Its weakest part is the theoretical discussion which occupies the first two chapters. The selection of saturated steam as the substance for illustrating Boyle's law for the reduction of volume under pressure is, to say the least, unhappy; and some of the examples given in the section on Radiation rather belong to Conduction. But the book is a good one, and eminently adapted for imparting a sound practical knowledge of the subject.

Mr. Rossiter possesses a flowing style, but no other qualification whatever for a writer of science text-books. If science does not teach precision of thought, it is valueless; and Mr. Rossiter gives us confusion in every place where precision is most wanted. What could be more misleading than the following definitions (pp. 118, 120, 'Theoretical Mechanics')—“The power of moving one pound weight through one foot of space against gravitation (*i.e.* to raise it vertically) is the unit of force.” . . . “The unit of work is the raising of 33,000 lb. through one foot. The power of doing this is called a ‘horse-power.’ When time has to be considered, one minute is the unit.” It would thus appear that the units of force and of work are quantities of the same kind, one being equal to 33,000 times the other, and that time is not a necessary element in the estimation of horse-power. Again, on page 123 of 'Applied Mechanics,' we read:—“A familiar example of this is the moving of a train of railway carriages by steam. The direct result of the application of the steam is that the driving-wheel of the engine is turned round. But all the weight of the whole train tends to prevent this; so that the driving-wheel is a kind of lever, which one force, the steam-power, tends to move in one direction, and another, the weight of the train, tends to move in the opposite direction. Unless the first power be greater than the second, the train will not move.” Does Mr. Rossiter really imagine that the force of traction exerted by an engine drawing a train, say on a level, exceeds the weight of the train? The fol-

lowing passage (p. 84, 'App. Mech.') illustrates his knowledge of gravitation:—“Just as a pound weight, if placed at the centre of the earth, supposing a shaft could be sunk so far down, would be immovable from its enormously increased weight, so the attraction between any two bodies or particles is increased the nearer they are together.” Mr. Rossiter would probably be surprised to learn that the weight of a body at the earth's centre is *nil*.

Mr. Angel's treatise is, we presume, to be taken as a specimen of the kind of geometry in which the Science and Art Department delights; but the selection of problems in 'Plane Geometry' will strike mathematical readers as somewhat frivolous, and Problem *xliii.* is an attempt to perform the impossible.

Mr. Lees's work is, for the most part, correct and clear, and compares very favourably with other books of the same pretensions.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—March 12.—J. Prestwich, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. J. Geikie, W. D. Campbell, T. Jesson, and C. H. Arbuthnot, were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: ‘Note on some Brachiopoda collected by Mr. Judd from the Jurassic Deposits of the East Coast of Scotland,’ by Mr. T. Davidson.—‘On Solfataras and Deposits of Sulphur at Kalamaki, near the Isthmus of Corinth,’ by Prof. D. T. Ansted.—‘On the Origin of Clay-Ironstone,’ by Mr. J. Lucas.—‘Note in vindication of *Leptophleium rhombicum* and *Lepidodendron gaspianum*,’ by Principal Dawson.

MATHEMATICAL.—March 13.—Dr. Hirst, President, in the chair.—Prof. A. G. Greenhill was elected a Member.—The papers read were: ‘On the Extension of the term Area to any Closed Circuit in Space,’ by Mr. R. B. Hayward.—‘On the Evaluation of a Class of Definite Integrals involving Circular Functions in the Numerator, and Powers of the Variable only in the Denominator,’ by Mr. J. W. L. Glaisher.—‘Note on Normals and the Surface of Centres of an Algebraical Surface,’ by Mr. T. Robertson.—Mr. Jenkins gave a proof of the proposition that a number which divides the product of two numbers, and is prime to one of them, will divide the other.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 18.—Prof. Busk, President, in the chair.—Lord Arthur Russell, M.P., and Viscount Amberley were elected Members. Mr. S. E. Peal was elected a Local Secretary for Assam.—A paper, by Mr. G. Harris, was read, ‘On Theories regarding Intellect and Instinct, with an Attempt to deduce a satisfactory conclusion therefrom.’ The author, after taking a general survey of the opinions on that subject, proceeded to compare them one with another, and to consider how far certain apparently irreconcileable differences might be considered compatible. The great perfection of the sensitive system in animals he considered to be the main cause of the unerring dexterity with which they engage in various operations connected with their career; and although they differ essentially from man as regards his capacity for abstract studies, it appears difficult to deny them the possession of an immaterial being of some kind. High authorities, both among philosophers and divines, have attributed to them a future state of existence.—Mr. Harris contributed a paper ‘On the Concurrent Contemporaneous Progress of Renovation and Waste in Animal Frames, and the extent to which such operations are controllable by Artificial Means.’

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Surveyors, 8.—‘Beech Woods and Larch Plantations,’ Mr. W. Brown.
— Geographical, 8.—‘Khiva, and Routes leading to that Country,’ Major-Gen. Sir H. Rawlinson.
TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—‘Forces and Motions of the Body,’ Prof. Robert Brown.
— Civil Engineers, 8.—‘Mont Cenis Tunnel,’ Mr. T. Sopwith, jun.
WED. Telegraph Engineers, 7½.—‘Sun-Dials,’ Mr. Cumming.
— British Archaeological Association, 8.—‘Edible Starches of Commerce, their Production and Consumption,’ Mr. F. L. Simmonds.

WED. Geological, 8.—‘Synopsis of the Younger Formations of New Zealand,’ Capt. F. W. Hutton; ‘Tree-Ferns and their Relations to other Living and Fossil Forms,’ Mr. Carruthers; ‘Geology of Kazirun, Persia,’ Mr. A. H. Schindler.
— Literature, 8.—‘Rhodian Law, and its Connexion with the Laws of Medieval Europe,’ Mr. W. S. W. Vaux.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—‘Coal and its Products,’ Mr. V. Harcourt.
— Royal Society, 8.—‘Rifles and Rifling,’ Capt. J. B. O’Hea.
FRI. Royal United Service Institution, 3.—‘Rifles and Rifling,’ Capt. J. B. O’Hea.
SAT. Royal Institution, 9.—‘Meaning of Force and Energy,’ Prof. W. K. Clifford.
— Royal Institution, 3.—‘Darwin’s Philosophy of Language,’ Prof. Max Müller.

Science Gossip.

THE vacancy in the Chair of Engineering at Glasgow, caused by the lamented death of Prof. Macquorn Rankine, has been filled up by the appointment of Prof. James Thomson, LL.D., of Queen's College, Belfast. Prof. Thomson has contributed several important inventions to engineering science, especially in the department of hydraulics; and has earned a European reputation by his prediction and quantitative calculation of the lowering of the freezing-point of water by pressure, a prediction which was exactly verified by experiments conducted by his brother, Sir W. Thomson.

THE two dozen persons who left the Anthropological Institute because they were not allowed to appoint a President and Council, state that they have formed a new Society. As they give to it the name of London Anthropological Society, and call the subscribers Fellows, there is a great likelihood that it will be taken to be the old Anthropological Society of London, now incorporated with the Institute. Among men of science who live in London not much mischief will be done, but many persons abroad and in the colonies may be misled. A notice of a first meeting of the new Society has been issued, but the locality is not stated. By some happy accident the list of the committee appears more numerous than it really is, owing to the insertion of commas which divide several names.

A VERY pretty quarrel has broken out between the Scottish Meteorological Society and the Meteorological Committee. Some years ago the Committee refused to give any share of the Government grant to the Scottish Society, and now they have lured into their service “Mr. John Smith, the gardener at Lews Castle,” who has hitherto supplied reports to the Edinburgh meteorologists. The Scottish Society asserts that the people in Victoria Street had bound themselves not to communicate directly with the Society's observers. This Victoria Street denies, but it seems tolerably clear that the Scotch are right in saying that, as they are too poor to pay their agents and the Committee pays, all their observers may prove as faithless as the unpatriotic gardener. As the Society has gone to much expense in training its observers, it is greatly distressed, and has called upon the Board of Trade to protect it against the wicked encroachments of the Committee.

PROF. BALFOUR has been appointed Lecturer on Botany to the Edinburgh Veterinary College, and Dr. Robert Brown to the School of Arts, *vice* Prof. Davidson, deceased. The other appointments held by Dr. Davidson, *viz.*, Professor of Anatomy to the Veterinary College and Lecturer on Natural History to the Merchants Company's Schools, have not yet been filled up.

THE Report of the Council to the Fifty-third Annual General Meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, was published in February. It gives an excellent account of the progress of Astronomical research during the year. Two interesting papers were communicated to the last meeting of the Society (March 14), bearing on the supposed rediscovery of Biela's comet by Mr. Pogson. The one was by Capt. Tupman, in which he showed that the motion of the comet seen by Mr. Pogson, as evidenced by his observations on two days, observations which were evidently of the same body, was inconsistent with the supposition of its being the lost comet of Biela, with some of its elements altered by perturbation. The observed position on either day might be reconciled with this hypothesis, but not those on both.—The other paper was by Mr.

Hind, on the question of the incomplete calculation of the perturbations of Biela's comet. He calls attention to the fact that up to 1866 this had been most carefully done by more than one authority; yet though the comet was that year most favourably placed and most diligently looked for at many observatories, it was not seen. If, therefore, it really has suffered some great change of orbit by perturbation, this must have occurred before 1866, and been produced by some unknown perturbing action.

It is understood the Council of the Anthropological Institute have in contemplation to hold two or three public and popular meetings, like those formerly held at the Museum of Geology.

DR. H. W. ACLAND, the Radcliffe Librarian, has made his Report to the Trustees for 1872. He especially urges the necessity that the library "now in the centre of a cluster of scientific work-rooms, should try to reflect the progress of the higher scientific education." After stating the several subjects to which great additions are desired, Dr. Acland informs us that he "is arranging a distinct department of the library to illustrate Comparative National Health."

HERR F. VON HELLWALD, the editor of the German scientific journal, *Das Ausland*, is engaged upon an elaborate work, called "Culturgeschichte der Menschheit"; the first volume of which will be published in a few days at Augsburg. Special attention has been devoted in this history to the consideration of the influence exercised on man, and his development by surrounding physical circumstances.

It is satisfactory to find that really strenuous efforts are made in the Meteorological Office, to advance the publication of the *Quarterly Weather Reports*. The Report of April—June, 1872, has just been issued.

MR. R. VALPY, who is now the head of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, has just published the Agricultural Returns, for 1872; embracing abstract returns of the United Kingdom, the British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

It has been long felt that it is most desirable to have some means of determining with approximate accuracy the per-cent of light which penetrates any given depth of sea-water. Dr. Hill has devised a method which was used on board the steamer *Hasler*, which carried Prof. Agassiz's Expedition on the recent Coast Survey. The arrangement consisted of a strip of board about four inches wide, and four feet long, divided into a scale of ten equal intervals, and painted a dark lead colour at one end, fading into white at the other—a large white board being fastened parallel to it, at a measured distance below it. The relative whiteness of the boards, when this arrangement is sunk into the sea, is a measure of the percentage of light absorbed, while going down, and up again, through the distance by which the boards are separated.

MR. CAILLAUX has communicated to the Paris Society of Civil Engineers an historical review of the various mining systems and mining laws of Europe and America. This is preparatory to the publication of a statistical survey of the mines and minerals of France.

MR. CORNU has communicated to the Academy of Sciences his determination of the velocity of light by more than a thousand observations, similar to those adopted by M. Fizeau. The mean result gave 185,480 miles per second, with a possible error of $\frac{1}{30}$ th. These results very nearly agree with the values obtained by Foucault and Le Verrier.

It is well known to tourists in Brittany, that in some parishes in the Departments of Finistère and Morbihan, the retailers of religious ornaments drive a brisk trade on certain Pardon days by the sale of cross-shaped stones, passing indifferently under the names of "Pierres de Croix" or "Pierres de Coadry." These are merely twin crystals of the mineral known as staurolite. In the March num-

ber of the *Geological Magazine*, Mr. Lebour, of the Geological Survey, describes the occurrence of these crystals in the mica-schist of Coadry, near its junction with the granite. The development of the staurolite evidently bears relation to the degree of metamorphism which the matrix has suffered.

A PROCESS for puddling iron with gas derived from blast-furnaces in which iron-ore is smelted with wood-charcoal, was some time ago patented by M. de Langlade. A description of this process, as now conducted at Savignac, in Dordogne, has been published by M. V. de Lepinat, in the *Bulletin de la Société de l'Industrie Minérale*. It must not be forgotten that gas puddling is familiarly known to many of our British iron-masters.

HERR ECKSTEIN, of Vienna, has published, in Dingler's *Polytechnisches Journal*, the results of some experiments on the comparative value of different disinfectants. He concludes that chloride of lime is the cheapest and best, and advises that the substance be enclosed in a parchment bag, so that its effects may be slowly diffused through the polluted atmosphere.

DR. F. JAGOR, a well-known German traveller, has just published an interesting account of his travels in the Philippine Islands, under the title of "Reisen in den Philippinen." This work contains much matter of interest to the geologist and ethnologist, and forms an apt companion to Dr. Carl Semper's work published a few years ago.

DR. J. W. DRAPER, in the *American Journal of Science and Arts* for February, concludes his memoir, "Researches in Actino-Chemistry." He arrives at the somewhat remarkable conclusions—1. "That the concentration of heat heretofore observed in the less refrangible portion of the prismatic spectrum arises from the special action of the prism, and would not be perceived in a diffraction spectrum,"—and 2. "That the figure so generally employed in works on actino-chemistry, to indicate the distribution of light, heat, and actinism, serves only to mislead." The other articles in the *Journal*, although of considerable interest, have nothing of especial novelty.

In the first number of the *Bollettino del R. Comitato Geologico d'Italia* for the new year, Prof. G. Seguenza commences an important memoir "On the Pliocene Formation in Southern Italy." This work, illustrated with plates and geological sections, will be continued in succeeding numbers.

M. GUSTAV LAGNEAU has contributed to the last number of Broca's *Revue d'Anthropologie*, a paper, entitled "Ethnogénie des Populations du Sud-Ouest de la France." The area specially studied by the author is the basin of the Garonne and its affluents.

DR. BÄTTGER, in *Polytechnisches Journal von Dingler* for January, says, that perfectly indelible ink is made by rubbing down aniline black in a porcelain mortar with a few drops of concentrated hydrochloric acid, and of alcohol, and afterwards mixing it with a hot solution of gum arabic. This ink does not attack steel pens. United with shellac instead of gum arabic, it forms an enamel colour for wood or leather.

The *Revue Universelle des Mines, de la Métallurgie, des Travaux Publics, &c.*, contains papers by M. P. Charpentier, which are, at the present time, of considerable interest. They are "On the Economy of Fuel," in all furnaces and fire-places by the use of gas, under a constant pressure.

FINE ARTS

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—The NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY, from Ten A.M. till Six P.M.—Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. G. L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING the PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca de Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS, Gallery, 9, Conduit Street, Regent Street.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, NOW OPEN. Ten till Six.—Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

Two Centuries of Ceramic Art in Bristol; being a History of the Manufacture of "The True Porcelain" by Richard Champion. By Hugh Owen. (Bell & Daldy.)

No subject has benefited more by downright drudgery on the part of its historians than the so-called "Ceramic Art." The title of Mr. Owen's work is as ill chosen as that of Miss Meteyard's "Life of Wedgwood," which may be said to be the parent of the present volume, and of several other books of the same species. It is evident that while the authors are really writing accounts of the origin and development of an important English manufacture, they believe they are dealing with a department of art. The "Art" of these volumes—this is especially the case with the one which is before us—is almost entirely confined to the woodcuts they contain. These woodcuts are neatly and cleverly drawn, but even the original articles to which they owe their existence were rarely or ever artistic, in the true sense of that word. The trading operations of the Wedgewoods, especially of "The Great Potter," as Miss Meteyard delighted to style Josiah I., the ups and downs of their manufacture, their shops, their fashionable customers, the freaks of the makers, and the follies of their patrons, with, too rarely, glimpses of the way in which the potters themselves "patronized" such men as Flaxman,—such are the subjects of Mr. Owen and Miss Meteyard.

It is certain that the first portion of Mr. Hugh Owen's title is inapplicable. The second is the true one. His book is a history of a manufacture in Bristol, under the direction of R. Champion, a rival of Wedgwood's, and a virtuous one too, according to Mr. Owen, who is very likely right in endeavouring to show that Wedgwood deliberately tried to wrong Champion:—

"The simple truth is, that Wedgwood, the Prince of English Potters, could brook no rival in his special dominion; and if, in his eagerness to maintain a well-earned and richly-deserved supremacy in the fictile world, he was, for this occasion, less liberal or generous than his admirers could wish, it was, perhaps, but a temporary defect, which should rather be lamented than severely condemned, in a character adorned with a thousand virtues. His over-zealous eulogists have exacted unpleasant truths from an unwilling pen, which has only done justice to the memory of Richard Champion, in rebutting the charge of his having possessed a more 'monopolizing spirit' than his great antagonist."

What a storm in a tea-cup! Let the reader notice the grandeur of the terms employed by writers on the English potters, industrious tradesmen, who were duly rewarded, after the way of this world. Such magniloquence is out of keeping with a simple, dull, and extremely commonplace subject. Nor is this the sole instance of disproportion in this book. Amazing industry and research have been employed in exhuming multitudes of facts about the British potters: facts of the smallest conceivable value. We learn how "Mr. Taylor, the potter," broke his leg, some time about December 23, 1775; then how the same man's "domestic relations" were "unfortunate." We are told how Richard Champion was introduced to Queen Charlotte, and Mr. Owen, it is obvious, is deeply distressed when he is compelled to record anything which impeded the Bristol potter from making a fortune. It

is enough that a man made a pot or kept a crockery-shop for our author to give serious attention to him and all his concerns. And it is not only to the potters themselves that this unflagging interest is devoted, but to their families, "fathers, mothers, uncles, cousins," as one might say,—scores of them come in for notes. Hosts of people whom the world had forgotten are recalled to our notice: and fac-similes of their autographs, to say nothing of more recondite matters, enrich these pages. A Lady Hyndford gave Champion's wife a home in her youth, and so we have her ladyship's autograph on p. 43. One Mr. Brice lent Champion a thousand pounds, and we have his signature on p. 52. William Stephens sends his bill for crockery to George Hart, and here it is in fac-simile. Mr. Joseph Harford became a partner with R. Champion in the potting business, and we are favoured, not only with his autograph and letters, but with his portrait engraved on steel!

If half as much attention had been bestowed on the biographies of Flaxman and his peers as on R. Champion and the Wedgewoods, we should probably be in a position to appreciate fairly the beautiful character of the greatest of modern sculptors. It would have been well for Art had the masterpieces of Flaxman been placed before the eyes of the public as cleverly and tastefully as the worthless or hideous follies of the so-called "Ceramic Art," of the last and beginning of the present centuries, have been in this and other books.

More valuable, comparatively speaking, than the other contents of the book, are letters by Edmund Burke. These owe their interest entirely to the fame and character of the writer, and they have little or nothing to do with art, or the true subject of this work. There are, too, some notes on the early life of Bone, the miniature-painter. On the whole, however, this volume is, perhaps, the dullest on record, and yet it is highly honourable to the industry, loyalty, and candour of the author.

THE ROMAN FORUM.

Rome, March 14, 1873.

THERE is a class of treasure-trove continually cropping up in freshly-opened soil at Rome, which may be dismissed in a few words: cornices and mouldings, fragments of friezes and sculptures, more or less precious or worthless, remnants of painted stucco and mutilated inscriptions. To an eye familiar with these things, the redundancy divests them of interest; but there is one centre, the Forum Romanum, where all that the labours of *scavi* bring to light must be priced at higher value, where almost every antique fragment speaks to us of events or personages of world-wide renown. The project of reducing this classical region to its original level was first brought forward, but never carried out, during the short pontificate of Pope Leo the Twelfth. Adopted and sanctioned soon after the political changes of the year 1870, its accomplishment, under the direction of the newly-appointed Commission of Archaeological Works, has been steadfastly, though not rapidly, advancing; and almost every time one visits the field of these important labours, the eye is attracted by some novelty of local aspects, something that promises new light on topographical questions.

Some medieval ruins, one of a tower or castle, partly demolished since its recent exhumation, show us how the Forum was used and occupied after the fall of the Empire. The discovery of streams, partly subterranean, accounts for, and squares with, the various traditions of events taking place beside lakes or fountains: the poetic legends of the Curtian Gulf; of the apparition of Castor and

Pollux mysteriously announcing, beside the Juturna fountain in the Forum, the victory on the banks of Regillus the moment after its accomplishment. This latter legend we may now associate with local realities, for we look down upon the lately uncovered channel of a narrow stream, beneath the three Corinthian columns long regarded by most (though not by all) archaeologists as the fane of the Divine Twins, raised in fulfilment of the vow made by the victor, Postumus, upon the spot where that vision was seen, beside the Fons Juturna. A broader stream, flowing rapidly towards the Tiber, and passing under the pavement of the Basilica Julia, may be identified with the Lacus Servilius, beside which took place one of the atrocious massacres ordered by Sylla during his dictatorial reign of terror, when 7,000 citizens were put to death in the Circus Maximus; 4,700 more in other parts of the city, many being slain on the Forum—see Festus, who mentions this long concealed stream as "continentis Basilicae Julii." The extensive ruins of that great Basilica, founded by Augustus, and dedicated to the deified Julius, were laid open several years ago by works under Canina's direction; they occupy, and form a limit to, the north-western side of the Forum. A multitude of antique marbles, friezes, and broken sculptures, epigraphs, dedications on pedestals of lost statues, have been found here; the rich inlaid pavement has been restored, mostly with the ancient materials; the ruined arcades of brickwork, in part rebuilt for the preservation of what is old, now mixed with what is new, and the quadruple files of pilasters, dividing the interior like our churches, re-erected to the height of a few feet, entirely with modern brick-work, and I think in very bad taste. The openings of the partly restored arcades near the north-western angle are filled up with medieval masonry, in which we recognize the remains of a church founded by Pope Julius the First, A.D. 337, and called after him (Pontific and Imperial names here coinciding) Basilica Julia.* Many remnants of marble decoration were exhumed here, in style Byzantine, the cross being introduced among the details. A beautiful colonnette of flowered alabaster was taken hence to the Vatican Library. Vestiges of religious painting on the old brick walls, and supposed to be of the sixth century, were seen when the consecrated part was first exposed, but soon faded away. The "tabernae veteres," of origin in the most ancient, the kingly Roman period, and subsequently converted from mere wooden booths (from one of which, a butcher's stall, Virginis seized the knife to slay his daughter) into the offices of bankers and money-changers, were, it was deemed, recognizable in some structures of enormous travertine blocks, with the remains of a staircase, exteriorly to the western side of the arcades belonging to the antique, and built up to serve the purposes of the later, the Christian Basilica.

It is fortunate for those who wish to study the monumental with a view to establishing their connexion with historical records, that in the Forum the topographical generally corresponds to the chronological order. Beginning at the south side, under the Palatine declivities, and pursuing our way northwards, we find, first, the ruins referable to the last century of the Republic and first of the Empire; next, those of the time of Trajan and the Antonines; and, lastly, at the base of the Capitoline Hill, the Arch of Septimius Severus and the temples restored by that ruler, and one restored by the rival of Constantine, Maxentius. Recently discovered ruins at the south-eastern angle, opposite the Castor and Pollux Temple (so-called), are among the most interesting, and to be identified, beyond doubt, with the "Ædes Cæsariorum," raised on the spot where the body of Julius Caesar was burnt at that ever-memorable funeral. An altar was soon erected, afterwards a porphyry column, inscribed "Parenti Patriæ," and, finally, a temple, often mentioned by poets (see Ovid, *Metamorph.*, lib. xv., and *Ex Ponto*),

and dedicated by Augustus to his uncle, the founder of the Imperial House. In the April of 1872 works undertaken on this spot brought to light, first, some additional fragments of the Fasti, other parts of which valuable series were found near the Dioscuri (or Castor) Temple in 1540. Soon was reached a quadrangular platform, with remains of a marble stylobate and massive tufa walls, supporting a formless heap of interior masonry, embedded in which, at the front looking towards the north, was found a semicircular tribune of stonework, like the later Rostrum still in its place beneath the Arch of Septimius Severus,—this (the newly discovered) being manifestly the "Rostra Julii" placed by Augustus before the Ædes of the deified dictator. At a distance the ruin-heap, to which this fane is now reduced, looks like an earthen mound, rent by fissures, and of rugged irregular outlines; but, scrambling up to its summit, we perceive the once levelled space for a considerable edifice, the cells raised, no doubt, on the spot where the ashes of illustrious dead were interred. The basements of seven columns (travertine) were dug up near the front of this ruin, below the Rostrum, to which latter there was ascent by two staircases, just recognizable. The whole structure rises from an area paved with travertine, and raised by a single step above the surrounding level, this travertine work being probably later than the rest. Excepting the fragment of a large cornice with dental mouldings, no marble remains have been found; and we are thus led to infer that Julius Caesar's fane must have been despoiled long ago, and deliberately, either by barbarian invaders, mediæval Popes, or unscrupulous citizens. The wealth of marble decorations, Corinthian friezes, portions of fluted columns, bas-reliefs, fragments of colossal statuary, among the rest a gracefully sculptured altar, &c., which lie strewn around the lofty platform of the Dioscuri Temple, attest the superb character of that fane, and the exquisite, if redundant, richness of the architectonic style at the period of the two last known restorations, the one by Tiberius, the other by Domitian, who renovated, if he did not completely rebuild the edifice, founded A.U.C. 255. Much attention was excited by the discovery among the débris of an epigraph, in small letters of archaic character, on what seems the fragment of a cornice, giving the name *Romulus, son of Mars*, twice, with the words, in a mutilated line, "De Cenensibus," no doubt referring to the first victory of Romulus over the Sabines of Caenina and their king, whom he slew. The epigraphy in this curious instance seems that of the imitative rather than genuinely antique, an attempted reproduction, perhaps under the declining Empire, of some record flattering to the patriotism and accordant with the superstition of the "Populus Romanus." I have mentioned the discovery long ago of the Consular Fasti, containing the lists of Consuls from the year of the city 272 till the time when Augustus filled the curule chair, 721. They were found near the cells of the Temple, below the Palatine Hill, a part of that edifice left in ruins till the seventeenth century, when all that remained was swept away. No fewer than twenty different names have been given to those beautiful columns, the peristyle of which Roman antiquaries now agree in assuming to be the Dioscuri Temple. Niebuhr was, I believe, the first to advance the theory that those Corinthian columns represent to us the "Curia Julia," or Senate-house, rebuilt by Augustus, after being founded or commenced by Julius Caesar when Triumvir, and dedicated to the latter by his nephew. Bunsen (modifying Niebuhr's view) refers those ruins to the "Minervæum," a sacred vestibule of the Senate-house, in which stand the altar and image of Victory, twice removed by Christian Emperors in the fourth century, and once replaced by the last of those who were heathen. Canina recognizes in these columns the Curia itself. We are informed that in connexion with that hall of august assemblage, was the "Grecostasis," where foreign ambassadors used to meet, and wait till they could be admitted to audience by the Conscript

* Anastasius mentions this church as "juxta Forum"; that biographer can hardly be supposed to mean any other built by the same Pope.

Fathers—this locality being, as supposed, a raised platform, inclosed, but roofless, as was also the "Senaculum," where the senators used to muster before entering the hall for their deliberations. The recent works have brought to light a spacious platform, reached by a central and two lateral staircases, in front of the columns above named; this elevation being supported on the south side by very massive and regular stonework (travertine), and on the north by tufa structures, seemingly more ancient. May we not admit the conjecture, at least, that this is the Grecostasis? that the German savants may be right and that, therefore, we see before us no less interesting an edifice than the Senate-house, its vestibule dedicated to Minerva of the Augustan age (probably restored by Domitian, or other Emperors), in the graceful colonnade beneath the Palatine, and opposite the fane of Julius Caesar? The deposit of the Fasti in such a building seems suitable—a political record in the chief centre of political transactions. Behind the ruined colonnade, and immediately below the Palatine, stands a conspicuous elevation in brickwork, of the best ancient style, with precisely such constructive arches of wide span as we see in the rotunda of the Pantheon. These great walls, if continued rectilinearly towards the Corinthian columns, would approach it at an angle little distant from the southern side, and here run parallel to the peristyle. It seems to me that the German archeologists and Canina have clearly proved the brickwork structure to be no other than that hall of senatorial assemblage, where was heard the voice of Rome's political wisdom; whence issued the decrees decisive to the destinies of the Roman world. Here may we listen with profound attentiveness to the silent eloquence of Ruin!

C. HEMANS.

Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. RUSKIN has recently purchased, for 1,000*l.*, an extremely interesting book of sketches, bearing the title 'Dessins de Benozzo Gozzoli,' and found by M. L. M. Lotichos, at Florence, in 1823. Although so described, these drawings are unquestionably not by Gozzoli, but are of a later date; indeed, we are inclined to think that they are the works of more than one artist, for they show traces of distinct styles of execution, and considerable differences in the feelings which prompted the designs. Some are puerile in conception, while others are very fine indeed. A few show well-grounded knowledge of perspective, for instance, there is a drawing of the Ark, which is completely drawn in angular perspective; but others prove the draughtsmen to have been careless and ignorant of the science. The works are drawn with a pen in sepia, or bistre, and washed with a brush in the same material. It is clear that a Florentine artist, or artists, executed them: not only do the styles show this, but the works comprise several curious views of buildings in that city. The book consists of about sixty pages, crowded with sketches of designs, comprising figures, landscapes, and buildings. The drawings represent a series of scriptural and quasi-classical subjects, beginning with Adam and Eve, and ending with "Temis." The personages delineated are heroes, judges, &c., as conceived by artists of the Renaissance; also Noah in the Vineyard, the Sacrifice of Isaac, Moses with the Tables, Job plagued, &c. The period of Botticelli in Florence is indicated by the style and characteristic conception of the better of these remarkable drawings. Some of them suggest Mantegna. As we have remarked, they combine absolute puerility of invention with, in some instances, superb conceptions, the magnificence of which is hardly to be surpassed by their fertility and vigour. Still the best of them are rather grandiose than grand, and their art is of the spectacular sort. Mr. Reid has pointed out an "Anteo" and "Ercole," as like a design by Mantegna; near this, however, is a "Jitte" (Jephthah) sacrificing his daughter, which is really childish; the "Captain" chops at his victim very

foolishly. We are inclined to think that none among them is by an artist of the highest rank, and that they are the works of men trained in a noble school about the end of the fifteenth century. Signs of German feeling are obvious in several of the designs. The nude figures are frequently modelled with great skill.

PAPERS on the under-named subjects will be read at approaching meetings of the Institute of British Architects:—By Mr. Waring, 'On the Laying Out of Cities,' March 31; by Mr. H. W. Brewer, 'On the Churches of Brittany, North Coast,' April 21; 'Results of a Recent Investigation into Ancient Monuments and Relics,' by Mr. Phené, May 19; 'On the Old Hall at Gainsborough, near Lincoln,' by Mr. C. Hadfield, June 9. These essays will be followed, at dates not yet appointed, by others 'On the Medieval Brickwork of Pomerania and Mecklenberg,' by Mr. J. T. Perry, and 'On Ancient Mosaic Decoration and Mural Painting in Italy and Sicily,' by Mr. E. C. Lee. On Monday evening, April 7, Mr. G. L. Taylor, the surviving author of 'Architectural Antiquities of Rome,' who is now in his eighty-sixth year, will read a paper to the Institute 'On Classic Architecture,' as principally exemplified in the buildings of Rome.

MR. J. C. ROBINSON has written to the *Times* a letter, in which he states that 'The Yarmouth Water Frolic,' belonging to Prof. Selwyn, and which was No. 42 in the Royal Academy Exhibition of this year, is the work of the younger Crome, and not of the elder. The writer tells us that he has been confirmed in his belief by the testimony of a person who asserts that he saw this painting on the easel of the younger Crome. Having examined the picture carefully, we are bound to say that we believe Mr. Robinson's informant is mistaken, and that this charming work belongs to the elder Crome. Mr. W. Cox has also addressed our contemporary on the subject, defending the ascription of this painting to Crome the father, and, in an admirable piece of criticism, deals with its qualities in comparison with those of works by Crome the son, or J. B. Crome. With every word of this gentleman's letter we are disposed to agree.

MR. E. T. ROGERS, English Consul at Cairo, proposes to erect a tomb over the grave of Burckhardt, the Oriental traveller, the site of which he has ascertained from Hetekyan Bey, almost the only person in the city who was acquainted with the spot. If the tomb be not erected soon, the place where the pioneer of Oriental travel is interred will be forgotten. Mr. Rogers has set on foot a subscription, and had the tomb made. A photograph of it is before us. It is a plain altar-tomb, on the top of which are placed two head-stones, after the Egyptian fashion. The inscription, in Arabic, describes the deceased as Sheikh Ibrahim (the name he adopted), son of Abdallah el Lausanne; he was born in Lausanne. As the cost of this work has exceeded the amount subscribed, we have no doubt that many will be willing to contribute, in order that Mr. Rogers may not be a loser by his generous effort. Before he left Syria, this gentleman was desirous of restoring the tomb of Joseph, one of the most authentic relics in the Holy Land. This work has been effected, he is informed, to the satisfaction of all parties.

THE GALLERIES of the Louvre newly devoted to the exhibition of Dutch and Flemish pictures will display, at a greater advantage than before, many works by Rubens, Van Dyck, Teniers, and others, besides 'La Peste,' by Van Ostade; 'Vénus et Amour,' portraits, by Rembrandt, and the 'Boef Ecchoré,' by the same; 'Vénus chez Vulcain,' two portraits, and 'St. Sébastien,' by Van Dyck; 'Portrait de Marie de Médicis,' by Pourbus; and others by Ruysdael, Metsu, K. Dujardin, Weenix, &c.

AN EXHIBITION of Works of Art by Dutch and foreign artists will be opened at the Academy of the Fine Arts, Coolvest, Rotterdam, on the 1st of June next, and remain open until the 29th of that month. Consignments of works of art must be directed, carriage paid, to the Commission-Directrice de l'Exposition des Beaux-Art, l'Académie Coolvest, Rotterdam.

MR. VENCATA SAWMEE NAIDOO, and other public spirited gentlemen of Madras, propose to send several native youths to the art schools in England and Italy, under the direction of Dr. A. Hunter. This is a proof that the efforts at Art education made in India are bearing fruit, but we fear the efforts will be unfortunate. Deterioration has already commenced, and is painfully apparent in native Indian art, owing to the infusion of elements which, whatever may be their proper merits, are simply ruinous to Oriental design.

ACCORDING to a Cretan correspondent of the *Levant Times*, an antique statue of Venus had been found near the village of Inis. We may observe that, according to the new regulations, it will be transmitted to the growing museum at Constantinople.

MUSIC

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FRIDAY, March 23. Mendelssohn's 'HYMN OF PRAISE' and Rossini's 'STABAT MATER.' Principal Vocalists, Madame Sinks, Miss Ellen Horne, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing.—Tickets, 3*s.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* *ed.*, at 6, Exeter Hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Herr ERNST TÖRLICKE, SECOND LECTURE on the HISTORY of the ORATORIO, with Musical Illustrations, NEXT WEDNESDAY, at 7*30*. Tickets: Stalls, 3*s.* *ed.*; Reserved Area, 2*s.*; other Seats, 1*s.*; Music, 2*s.* *ed.*, at 6, Exeter Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins.—SECOND CONCERT, St. James's Hall, WEDNESDAY, April 2, 8 o'clock.—Graham's 'Psalms' (Violin Concerto in the style of Walpurgis Night); Violin Concerto (Viennese); Madame Norman-Neruda. Miss Sophie Ferrari. Miss Mary Crawford. Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley.—Stalls, 10*s.* *ed.*; Reserved Seats, 7*s.*; Tickets, 5*s.* and 2*s.* *ed.*

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

WHEN London was satisfied with one Italian Opera-house, the Prospectives of the Impresario were modest announcements of the engagements he had formed, and of the novelties he proposed to introduce; but in these days, when two Directors are at the head of rival establishments, each strives to bring out a programme, as soon as possible, and the second comer is sure to outdo his competitor in the number of his promises, and in the extravagance of the eulogies he heaps upon the artists he has engaged. Experienced opera-goers knew that when the Covent Garden manager characterized "Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Pauline Lucca, and Mdlle. Emma Albani, as the three greatest and most renowned *prime donne* in Europe," the Drury Lane Director would indulge in even greater bombast. The latter thus heralds the return of Madame Christine Nilsson:—"This peerless artist will again appear before those audiences who in former seasons have so fully appreciated her rare talents. Since the close of the London season, those who take an interest in Continental Operatic matters will have noticed the enormous success Madame Nilsson has commanded, despite all opposing factions, at Moscow and St. Petersburg. It forms an unprecedented chapter in the annals of the lyric drama; and the fact that she has completely established herself as the star of the fastidious Russians, indisputably places this artist foremost in public estimation." Now, Mr. Mapleson's "fact" has about the same amount of foundation as Mr. Gye's flourish about Mdlle. Albani's successes at Norwich and Paris. Madame Nilsson has no need of exaggerated panegyrics: she is a most charming artist, who has deservedly taken her place in the front rank of *prime donne* of the epoch, but she was not the star of the "fastidious Russians," for they fairly divided their enthusiasm between her and Madame Patti. The Impresario of Her Majesty's Opera had better not have replied to his opponent's announcement, for through its absurdity it defeated itself. Indeed, the names of Mesdames Nilsson, Kellogg, Murska, and Tietjens, in the Drury Lane Programme, would suffice to dispose of the claim for supremacy put forward for Mdlle. Albani, a young artist of promise, but who cannot as yet be classed as a *prima donna* of the first rank. Mr. Mapleson has also again secured the services of Mdlle. Carlotta Grossi, Mdlle. Marie Roze, and that

thoroughly efficient vocalist and actress, Madame Trebelli-Bettini. He will introduce some new ladies, namely, Mdlle. Ostava Torriani, from the Italian Opera-house in Paris, where she was as popular as Mdlle. Albani; Mdlle. Alwina Valleria, who has just achieved a decided triumph at the Scala, in Milan; and a Russian contralto, Mdlle. Justine Macvitz, who has won fame at Trieste. Mdlle. Murska, we presume, returns to replace Madame Marimon. Of the male singers of last year, Signori Campanini, Fancelli, Sinigaglia, and Rinaldini, the tenors; Signori Mendiorez and Rota, baritones; and Signori Zoboli, Casaboni, Borella, and Agnesi, the basses, are re-engaged; and this strong list will receive additions in the advent of Signori Aramburo and Cantoni, tenors; Signori Collini and Del Puente, baritones; Signori Prö, Campobello, Medini, and M. Castelmary, basses. Many of these artists have high reputations in Italy and France. We have to add yet another name, that of Signor Mongini, re-engaged, apparently to be the Otello to Madame Nilsson's Desdemona, Rossini's Moor requiring a robust tenor.

As regards novelties, the first performance of the posthumous opera by the late Michael Balfe, 'Il Talismano,' will be an event of more than ordinary interest. Signor Zaffira has translated the English libretto by Mr. A. Matthison, founded on Sir Walter Scott's novel. It is well known that this work occupied the attention of the composer during a protracted stay at Biarritz with his deceased daughter, the Duchess De Frias, and that Balfe had the unfinished MS. beside him during his last days, spent in Hertfordshire. He contemplated its production at Drury Lane, the scene of his earliest successes. Sir Michael Costa has undertaken the task of writing the recitatives necessary for the Italian adaptation, and of completing the *finale* of the opera, which will be sustained by Madame Nilsson, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signori Campanini, Collini, Cantoni, and Medini. It is to be hoped that no untoward event will occur to prevent the performance of 'Il Talismano,' for since Signor Verdi and M. Gounod remain silent, there is sad want of a new lyric drama. Mr. Mapleson specifies as revivals, Donizetti's 'Favorita,' for the first appearance of Mdlle. Tietjens as Leonora, Signor Aramburo, Fernando; Signor Del Puente, the King; and M. Castelmary, Baldassare,—'Mignon,' by M. Ambroise Thomas, for Madame Nilsson,—and Meyerbeer's 'Dinorah,' for Mdlle. Murska.

The Prospectus adds eighteen operas, with the casts, to the above novelties. The whole of these works will, we may be sure, never be heard; and fifty per cent. off is not discount enough. The list is the more absurd, as in many of the eighteen operas doubles are mentioned for the chief characters, that is, Signori Aramburo, Campanini, and Mongini, three tenors, to alternate parts. This system will work with French artists, who are not such sticklers for their character-rights as the Italians are; the latter do not hesitate to have their contracts drawn up with exclusive claims for particular parts in operas.

The Drury Lane subscribers, however, can feel sure that, whatever operas are presented, Sir Michael Costa will take care that there shall be sufficient preparation, and that at all events the efficiency of the *ensemble* will be secured.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Philharmonic was founded in 1813, at a period when no orchestral society existed in London. The Salomon concerts, for which Haydn came twice from Vienna to compose his twelve symphonies, known as the Salomon set, had long before ceased to exist. Of the original thirty members of the Philharmonic, Mr. Neate, the pianist, who lives at Brighton, still survives; but of the twenty-five associates, not one is alive. The Directors were Ayrton (Manager of the King's Theatre, and Editor of the *Harmonicon*), who first brought out 'Don Giovanni'; Bishop (Sir Henry), the celebrated composer; Clementi, the pianist; P. Corri, a good musician; J. B. Cramer, the famous pianist and composer; François Cramer, the violinist, leader

for many years; and Mr. Dance, father of the dramatic author. For many years the *chef-d'attaque* divided the direction of the band with the conductor, who presided at the pianoforte. It was a German conductor, Chelard, who first introduced the *bâton* to indicate the *tempo* at the King's Theatre (Her Majesty's). This double authority was a source for a long time of continued contrarieties in the execution, the leader exercising his sway, and the pianist trying to make his rule felt, but the former generally got the better of his rival. The plan pursued at the Conservatoire of Paris of having concerted pieces for the vocal music prevailed for a long time at the Philharmonic, and it is a pity it is not still maintained, as the introduction of solos was the precursor of the star system. The first air ever sung at the concerts was Mozart's 'Dove Sono' ('Nozze di Figaro'), March 25, 1816, and the vocalist, Miss Stephens, now the Countess-Dowager of Essex, is still living. It was the Society which introduced Beethoven's symphonies. Three overtures were purchased of the composer for seventy-five guineas, and liberal terms were also offered to him to conduct the concerts for a season, but were not accepted. Cherubini conducted, in 1815, a MS. overture, composed for the Society. Spohr first came in 1820, and played his dramatic concerto. In this year his proper place was first assigned to the conductor, although the title of "leader" was not abolished until Sir Michael Costa took the *bâton*, in 1846. In 1821, Hiesewetter, the violinist, and Moscheles first played. In 1825, Weber's works were introduced, and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, expressly composed for the Society, was first executed, conducted by Sir G. Smart, who visited Vienna to learn from the composer his *tempo*. In the following year, Weber conducted the third concert, this being his first appearance in London; but at the last concert the 'Dead March in Saul' was performed, for Weber died on the 5th of June, 1826. In 1827, the Society remitted 100£. to Beethoven, in reply to his request that it should give a concert for his benefit; but he died on the 26th of March, and the money was found in his desk. Clementi conducted in 1828, and Mendelssohn in 1829. Hummel, the pianist, performed in 1831, and John Field in 1832. In 1834 the first lady violinist, Madame Filipowicz, appeared, and the same year the late Henry Blagrove. Dr. Liszt and Herr Molique were the lions of 1840. In 1841, Berlioz's music was first heard, and M. Vieuxtemps made his *début*. Chopin's compositions were presented in 1843, by the late Madame Dulcken, for the first time. In 1844 Sir George Smart resigned the *bâton*, and was succeeded by Mendelssohn; in this year Ernst appeared for the first time. Sir Henry Bishop, and then Moscheles, directed the concerts of 1845; and in 1846 Sir Michael Costa became conductor, producing in that year Beethoven's Mass in D. In 1847, Mendelssohn played for the last time. In 1849, Miss Kate Loder, now Lady Thompson, the pianist, played, as also Mdlle. Néruda, the violinist, now Madame Norman-Néruda. Mrs. Anderson in this year took her farewell, and Madame Dulcken played for the last time; Thalberg performed in this year, as also Sir Julius Benedict. Dr. Hillier conducted, in 1852, one of his works. In 1853, Herr Gade's works (the Danish composer) were first heard. Sir Michael Costa conducted up to the season 1854, and was succeeded in 1855 by Herr Wagner, who introduced a selection from 'Lohengrin' and the 'Tannhäuser' Overture. In 1856, Sir W. Sterndale Bennett was nominated conductor. On his resignation Mr. W. G. Cusins was appointed, and still holds the office.

In making this rapid reference to the history of the Society, it is but fair to acknowledge the important influence it has exercised on art advancement in this country, whatever truth there may be in the charges brought against the Directors of having made the association a close borough for so many years. Looking over the list of works by English composers, as compared with that by foreign musicians, we cannot fail to see that the latter have had the preference, and as regards the former, exclusions are found, by no means creditable either

to the head or heart of the "powers that be," who seem to have been much too partial in the exercise of their power and patronage. But, on the whole, the Society, it must be allowed, has honourably and artistically fulfilled its mission. The present policy, which is to widen the *répertoire*, is just and sound, and will bear fruit. The Programme of the sixty-first season, which was commenced in St. James's Hall on the 19th inst., comprised Schumann's *scherzo* and *finale*, Beethoven's Symphony in flat, No. 4, two overtures, Beethoven's 'Weise des Hauses,' Op. 124, and M. Gounod's 'Médecin malgré Lui,' and a Pianoforte Concerto (Mendelssohn's, in G minor), executed by Signor Rendano. There is little that calls for remark in the selection. The orchestra since last season has been remodelled, owing to the impossibility of now securing the services of members of the two Italian Opera bands. There was no lack of zeal and vigour in the playing on the 19th, but the *fortes* had the better of the *pianos*; and more delicacy and refinement will be welcome, as well as a nicer observance of the *nuances*. To beat time is no great feat. Something more is required from a conductor; he must impart colouring to the compositions. The E minor Overture of Schumann is not enlivening—the opening movement has strong Mozart and Mendelssohn tendencies; the *scherzo* is commonplace, but there are vigorous passages in the *finale*. The Handelian overture of Beethoven—a grim joke interpreted by the composer when he was asked to write a comic overture for the opening of a theatre—and the symphony were, of course, appreciated. M. Gounod's Prelude to his masterpiece of comic opera, as witty in the notation as Molière's text, contains some charming love songs for the tenor, all sensibility and passion, and we regret that there is no Italian adaptation of the work. It was performed at Covent Garden, in 1865, by an English company, and was a success, although the execution was not like that at the Lyrique, in Paris, where the 'Médecin malgré Lui' was first produced, in 1858, before 'Faust,' which came in 1859. The vocal gleanings were confined to a *scena* by Gluck, 'Berenice, ove sei,' assumed to be included in a *pasticcio*, 'Lucio Vero,' brought out at the King's Theatre, in 1747, the year after Gluck came here. We cannot agree with Mr. Macfarren, that this air anticipates the principles of Herr Wagner, for there is melody in it; but it is quite true that in Gluck's celebrated preface to 'Alceste,' Herr Wagner has found the text for his attacks on modern opera. Mdlle. Girardi sang Gluck's *scena* discreetly; her recitative was well declaimed. She also introduced the romance from Halévy's masterpiece, 'La Juive,' 'Il va venir,' a work recently revived in Paris, at the Grand Opéra, with as great success as when produced in 1835. Mr. E. Lloyd sang nicely Don Ottavio's first song in 'Don Juan,' 'Dalla sua pace,' too often suppressed on account of the more popular 'Il mio tesoro.' Herr Brahms's 'Requiem' will be produced at the concert of the 2nd of April, and Mendelssohn's 'Walpurgis Night' will be also given.

CONCERTS.

In Germany philosophical and æsthetical critics of music are sometimes carried away by their love of novelty, and Reichardt surely gave a remarkable illustration of wild enthusiasm, when he wrote that the 'Coriolanus' Overture is a better representation of Beethoven himself than of the hero whose name it bears, and that both in the Prelude and in the 'Eroica' Symphony he was unconsciously painting his own portrait. Plain mortals will certainly not be able to detect a Coriolanus in Beethoven, and still less the first Napoleon of the 'Eroica' Symphony in the Bonn composer. But, to leave these Teutonic flights of fancy, the 'Coriolanus' Overture, in C minor, of Beethoven, is, perhaps, his grandest inspiration; and the probability is that he was really inspired by the Shakespearean drama rather than by the dull tragedy of Herr Von Colin, who also wrote 'Romulus,' another Roman play, and besides, was a patriotic song writer. Beethoven's setting

is pre-eminently suggestive—there is nobility, fervour, and force in 'Coriolanus'; and the winding up of the subject is full of pathos, for the death of the hero is unmistakably indicated in the *pianissimo* notes. This stately composition was finely played at the Crystal Palace on the 15th, under the direction of Mr. Manns, who was equally fortunate in a charming Symphony in D, composed by Mozart for the Concerto Spirituels in 1778: the first and final movements are clear and bright, vivacious and vigorous. It seems that he wrote two slow movements for this work, as some disapproval was expressed of the first one, which, however, he eventually restored with a little curtailment. It was played, in 1868, at Sydenham. The second *andante*, a *motif* which will recall Dr. Arne's melody, "Where the bee sucks," is not particularly remarkable, but, as a curiosity, it was as well to try it, and then to return again to the original slow movement, which is likely to be preferred. The marvellous playing, by Herr Joachim, of his Hungarian Concerto in D minor, is well known, but the work does not gain on rehearing. The first movement is much too long, wild, and wandering; there is melody in the *andante*, and the *finale* is fiery, but very like the Spanish *fandango* and Neapolitan *tarantella*, both of which may be Hungarian in rhythm. If the gypsies of all countries are of one tribe, the musical similarity is accounted for. The German violinist was not well accompanied; he relies in his *tutus* much on the horns, and they were at fault. Herr Joachim also executed Bach's *largo* and *finale*, from Sonata No. 5, as he alone can execute such music. Two songs, given by Mr. Cummings, the tenor, were not only charming compositions, but were artistically sung—the one a kind of serenade, by Mr. Henry Smart, "The moonlight glitters," and the other an air from Cherubini's "Anacreon," "Je n'ai besoin pour embellir ma vie." The lady who sang Beethoven's "Leonora" *scena* of Hope soared beyond her dramatic capability in the expression of passion, which is not rendered sympathetic by violent screaming.

Madame Norman-Néruda led the quartet at the Saturday Popular Concerts on the 15th, and Herr Joachim on Monday the 18th, Madame Schumann being the pianiste on both occasions. Madame Florence Lancia was the vocalist on the 15th, and Mr. E. Lloyd on the 18th inst.

Madame Lavrowska's singing, at her concert, of works of the Italian and German schools, was varied by her introduction of three Russian songs, by Glinka, Monuchko, and Dargomysky; and the more these composers are heard, the more will they be appreciated. As regards Dargomysky, it is not a little curious that he has left an opera based on the Wagnerian theory, that is, the absence of the melodic style and the use of recitative; but, as we have before remarked, the Russian composer went further than Herr Wagner, and excluded the chorus, basing his system on the usage of ordinary life, that only one person talks at one time. This is exemplified in his opera, "The Stone Guest," the Seville legend of Don Juan, treated in a play by Puschkin, which Dargomysky set for the lyric stage, and which was recently produced in St. Petersburg.

Mdlle. Elvira del Bianco, in the programme of her *Soirée* of the 19th, introduced pianoforte works by Frescobaldi, Lulli, Pergolese, and Scarlatti, from 1591 to 1629, besides the standard compositions of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, with modern pieces by Farnagalli and by herself. The lady has classic leanings, and is an able executant.

The Royal Albert Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. Barnby, performed Handel's "Israel in Egypt," with Mr. G. A. Macfarren's additional accompaniments, on the 19th inst. The solo singers were Madame Corani, Miss Wigan, Madame Patey; Mr. Cummings, Mr. Thurley Beale, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Dr. Stainer presided at the great organ.

Musical Gossip.

THE musical meetings for the ensuing week will be a Morning Ballad Concert on the 24th, and the Monday Popular Concerts on the same evening; on the 25th, the production of the new opera by Mr. Doffell, "The Corsair," at the Crystal Palace; on the 26th, the Ballad Concert given by Messrs. Sims Reeves and Santley for the benefit of Mr. Hatton, the composer, and on the same evening, Herr Pauer's second Oratorio Lecture, in Exeter Hall; on the 27th, the "Creation" at the Royal Albert Hall, Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir Concert, and Madame Schumann's pianoforte recital; on the 28th, Miss Busby's Concert, and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," by the Sacred Harmonic Society; and on the 29th, the Saturday Popular Concert, and the Crystal Palace Orchestral Concert. M. Gounod's fifth Choir Concert will take place this evening (Saturday).

HERR PAUER delivered the first of his lectures 'On the History of the Oratorio,' in Exeter Hall, on the 19th, with illustrations by the choir of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

THE musical evening service in St. Paul's Cathedral on the Tuesday in Holy Week will include a performance of Bach's "Passion Music" (St. Matthew), with full band and chorus.

THE death of Col. Brownlow Knox, ex-M.P. for Great Marlowe, is announced. He was the operatic amateur who, with the late Sir William de Bathe and the late Mr. Thistlethwayte, came forward at critical periods to save the Royal Italian Opera from being closed. Col. Knox's advances of money formed the subject of a protracted Chancery suit, which, after going through the customary stages, was finally settled last year on an appeal to the House of Lords. According to the ultimate decision, Mr. Gye has to render an account of profits up to the time of the destruction by fire of Signor Albano's Covent Garden Theatre, and to repay the 5,000*l.* lent by the late Col. Knox.

It is more than a quarter of a century since the famed Hungarian baritone-basso, Herr Pischek, delighted London musical circles by his splendid singing of music of all schools, but more especially of national German songs. He has just died at Stuttgart, where, at the Royal Opera-house, he was for years the leading artist. His funeral, on the 19th ult., was a public one, all classes of the community, and even royalty, being represented at the cemetery. How grandly Pischek sang the music of Gluck, how spirited he was in Lindpainter's "Standard-Bearer," how impressive in Schubert's "Wanderer," who can ever forget who heard him in those compositions! He played in German Opera at Drury Lane; and "Don Juan," with him as the hero, and Herr Formes as Leporello, is another unfaceable reminiscence.

MR. F. C. BURNAND has written a new entertainment for the Royal Gallery of Illustration, with music by Mr. Molloy, and the work will soon be produced.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI appeared in Verdi's "Traviata," at Vienna, on the 11th inst., with Signor Nicolini as Alfredo, and Signor Graziani as the elder Germont. Signor Arditi was the conductor.

DONIZETTI'S "Lucia" was performed in English at the Crystal Palace on the 18th inst., with Mdlle. Kellogg being Filina; Arnoldi as the heroine, and Mr. Perren as Edgar of Ravenswood.

THE "Mignon" of M. Ambroise Thomas is travelling. The work was produced in Swedish at Stockholm on the 12th inst., at Riga some days before, and at Chicago, with Madame Pauline Lucca, last month; Mdlle. Kellogg being Filina; Signor Vizzani, Wilhelm; and M. Jamet, Lotario.

M. ROGER, the once popular tenor of the Grand Opéra, and of the Opéra Comique, in Paris, who sang at the Royal Italian Opera in 1842, re-appeared on the 18th at the Salle Favart, the scene of his earliest triumphs, and sang the first act of Boieldieu's charming opera, "La Dame Blanche." M. Roger had the misfortune to lose one arm, through an

accident whilst shooting. M. Roger sang on the 18th for the benefit of the chorists of the Opéra Comique.

HERR LEOPOLD VON SONNLEITHNER, a devoted friend and admirer of Schubert, who, with Herr Herbeck, resuscitated the orchestral productions of the great song composer, died in Vienna on the 3rd inst., in his seventy-sixth year. He was a distinguished advocate and jurist.

M. VIEUXTEMPS's benefit at the Sunday Popular Concerts, in Brussels, at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, was a signal success on the 9th inst. He played his fourth Violin Concerto, and was presented by the band with a laurel crown, on which the names of all the players were inscribed.

HERR J. STRAUSS'S new opera, "The Roman Carnival," has been produced at the An der Wien Theatre with decided success. At the Künstlerhaus Theatre, a parody on Herr Wagner's opera, called "Friedrich der Heitbare, Grand Opera of the Past, of the Present, and of the Future," proved a failure. The eminent quartet leader, Herr Hellmesberger, at his 200th classic concert, had all kinds of honours bestowed on him.

HERR FERDINAND DAVID (brother of the late pianist, Madame Dulcken) took his farewell of the Gewandhaus at Leipzig on the 6th inst., at the nineteenth concert. Since 1836 he had been Concertmeister, or first solo violinist. He played Bach's Concerto, No. 3, in D minor, and other works, and was most enthusiastically greeted.

THE French Government has given orders that no time shall be lost in completing the internal decorations of the New Grand Opera-house. M. Lenepveu has nearly completed the ceiling, composed of allegorical groups referring to the history of the lyric drama; M. Paul Baudry is painting the grand saloon (*foyer*); MM. Delaunay and Barrias have two other saloons in hand; M. Boulanger has the *foyer de la danse*, which will be adorned with portraits of twenty of the most famed *danseuses*, beginning with Mdlle. Lafontaine, 1681, and ending with Mdlle. Rosati (1854). Madame Taglioni, who now resides in London, will, of course, be included in the list.

DURING the Vienna Exhibition, Russian operas and dramas will be given.

MADAME NILSSON-ROUZAUD has declined the Russian proposal that an indemnity should be paid to Herr Strakosch, and that she should abandon the idea of a second tour in America. She will visit the States in September next.

DRAMA

A SPANISH "HAMLET."

A BOLD but successful attempt has been made in Madrid by a young dramatic author of the name of Coello. He has produced a tragic drama, in three acts and in verse, "El Príncipe Hamlet" ("The Prince Hamlet"), and, the author adds, not translated from, but inspired by, the "Hamlet" of Shakespeare. The opinion of the Madrid press generally has been most favourable. Señor Coello's boldness consists, despite his youth, in having ventured to utilize with a fearless hand the grandest conception of Shakespeare. One critic writes:—"Why venturesome hardihood (?). Are Lope de Vega and Schiller, Calderon and Goethe, less great than Shakespeare in their respective spheres?"

Señor Coello's scheme is not, by adapting an old play to modern taste, to lay himself open to the accusation of thoughtless hardihood, but rather he honours the memory of transcendent genius, reverencing the spirit of the great master's work, and, at a humble and respectful distance, seeking contact with his genius. The tragic drama of "Prince Hamlet" has proved a great success, while a translation of Shakespeare's "Macbeth" proved a melancholy failure.

Without doubt Señor Coello lays himself open to criticism in having ventured so boldly upon dangerous ground. His play, however, is not a translation of Shakespeare's "Hamlet"; it is simply

inspired by it. In Señor Coello's own words, "It was the opinion of the author of this Spanish drama, —and up to the present moment he has had no reason to vary that opinion,—that it was fairly open to a dramatic author to utilize an idea whenever and wherever he might find such suit his dramatic purpose. An enthusiastic, loyal, and humble admirer of the great Stratford poet, I proposed to myself to follow at a respectful distance the brilliant track of his genius as a loyal soldier follows that of his commander, to take part in the glorious combat, and then to die, obscure and forgotten."

"One thing is certain (so says the Madrid critic): Señor Coello possesses an intimate acquaintance with the immortal work of Shakespeare. In this manner, then, it is possible to present Shakespeare to a Spanish audience in such a form as to secure for him that admiration and applause his genius deserves. Moratin and the Marquis of Dos Hermanas have, more or less, literally translated 'Hamlet,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' and 'The Merchant of Venice,' but for the student only: there are scenes in 'Hamlet' which delight in the closet, but which are not adapted for representation on the Spanish stage, such as the vault scene and the final catastrophe, varied with much skill by Señor Coello. . . . In 'Macbeth' it is different. . . . In Elisa Boldun the author has found a sympathetic interpreter of one of the most sublime creations of Shakespeare—the hapless Ophelia: her mad scene was perfect." I venture upon the translation of one extract given by the Madrid *Epocha* from this same mad scene:—

I pray you leave me sirs.
Stay, here in my lap I bring
A sisterhood of sweetest flowers.
Touch them not; you'll shake
The petals from their stems.
I'll give you each your due, I swear.
Take you this rose; I pluck'd it.
Look upon its tender colour.
Is not the perfume sweet? so sweet!
Let me but twine it in your hair,
T will tint with joy your cheek.
* * * * *

Wilt thou not one? sweet youth,
So wrapped in sad drapery of woe.
Look; what patient heartsease! see;
Take but one; and yet I'll give you more.
Take all, but gently, one by one.
Like you not violets? my garden's full.
They said they'd deck me for my bridal;
But my father died; and all the violets
Drooped dead amid their leaves.

F. W. C.

THÉÂTRE DU VAUDEVILLE.

THE production, at the Théâtre du Vaudeville, of a comedy founded upon Aristophanes, is an event noticeable even in Paris, where plays from classical sources are much more common than in England. Few attempts have been made to fit for presentation before modern audiences the works of the great master of Athenian comedy. 'Plutus,' the work taken by MM. Milland and Jolivet, is the last, in order of time, of the surviving plays of Aristophanes. Not much of the spirit of the Greek appears to be preserved in the translation. The action can, however, with ease be transferred to any country, and many of the allusions are quite suitable to modern days. This, doubtless, is one of the reasons why the work commended itself to the adapters. The worship of wealth is of no time or country. References to modern manners and recent events proved the portion of the entertainment most thoroughly to the taste of the audience; and allusions to current scandals were introduced with a boldness almost worthy of the original. No want of interest was shown in the general plot, however; and the restoration of sight to Plutus, and the consequence resulting from the god of wealth reserving his favour to the upright and the worthy, proved diverting to the audience. M. Saint-Germain, as *Carion*, obtained the triumph of the representation; M. Doria, as *Chrémyle*, and Mdlle. Stella Colas, as *La Pauvreté*, were also favourably received. A new farce, by M. Émile de Najac, 'Nos Maitres,' by which, of course, is implied our servants, and a revived comedy of MM. Barrière and Lambert Thiboust,

'Aux Crochets d'un Gendre,' constitute the remainder of the programme.

Dramatic Gossip.

A NEW drama, by Mr. W. G. Wills, on the subject of 'Eugene Aram,' will, if report is to be credited, succeed at the Lyceum Theatre the 'Charles the First' of the same author. The treatment is said to be quite distinct from that employed by Lord Lytton in his novel, and in the play on which it was founded.

THE alterations that have been made in 'The Happy Land,' at the Court Theatre, detract little, if at all, from the amusement it affords. So well known is each character, that the audience supplies all that is needed in the way of make-up. It would scarcely, indeed, be an exaggeration to say that the resemblance to the members of the Liberal Government, which caused such a shock to the censorial mind, is stronger now that the change has been made than it was before, the actors contriving, by clever presentation of trick and mannerism, to make amends for the little that is lost in exterior resemblance. The allusions produce roars of laughter. A few such harmless pleasantries as mention of the reception of royal guests at hotels, are excised. In other respects the burlesque, as now played, can scarcely be distinguished from that presented on the first night. An enterprising photographer has brought out portraits of the three actors in the characters and with the make-up. A new play, by Mr. Daly Bessemers, entitled 'Marriage Lines,' founded upon a story by the same author, has been added to the bill. It is a strongly conceived and inadequately developed piece, the subject of which is paternal love. A drunken father has contrived to throw his daughter into the hands of an unscrupulous adventurer, who marries her, obtains her small fortune, and absconds. Every reason exists to believe him dead, and the supposed widow marries again, her second husband being a rich man. Subsequently the fugitive reappears, and, working on the fears of the father for his child's happiness, obtains from him a constant supply of money, the provider of which, ignorant of the purpose to which it is destined, is his daughter. For a time the father, who had long been reformed, undergoes the charge of having fallen again into evil ways, and appears in the eyes of his daughter and her husband as a spendthrift and a gambler. Ultimately the care he has taken to guard the secret of his child proves vain, and the first husband, unable to extort more money, presents himself to claim his wife. A rather commonplace termination is then furnished by the opportune arrival of evidence that the mischief-maker had himself committed bigamy, and that the hold he claims over the woman is consequently valueless. Miss Gainsborough played the heroine agreeably. Mr. Righton sustained the part of the father, whose devotion to his daughter makes amends for the faults of his early career. Mr. Righton displayed much energy. Purely comic parts, however, seem more suited to him than characters which, like this, blend the comic with the pathetic.

THE drama of 'The Green Bushes' has been revived at the Adelphi. 'The Stone-Jug,' by which elegant title 'Jack Sheppard' has been rechristened, in order to suit the requirement of the censure, will be given this evening.

MR. BANDMANN played Narcisse on Monday last at the Princess's Theatre. Mrs. Bandmann was Doris Quinault.

THE first performance of 'Tricoche et Cacolet' of MM. Meilhac and Halévy, is fixed for Monday next at the Royalty Theatre.

THE remuneration and the general reception awarded English actors in America are such that one cannot greatly wonder at the constant migration of our best known artists to the United States. For fifteen nights' performances in Philadelphia, Miss Neilson took for her own share of receipts over two thousand pounds sterling. She received also most flattering demonstrations from all quarters,

and was waited upon by Mr. Longfellow, whose guest she became. Under these circumstances, one is not surprised to read in the American press that Mr. Boucicault's stay will extend over another year, and that Mr. Sothern will, at the close of his present engagement, extend his tour to California, and probably to Australia. On the other hand, we learn that Mr. Lester Wallack, who, until twelve months ago, had never performed out of New York, will shortly undertake a professional tour in England. No such golden receipts as those mentioned are to be gathered here. Some eminent American artists have found very moderate encouragement in England. Mr. Jefferson himself has been prevented from revisiting our shores by nothing but the pecuniary sacrifice such a proceeding would involve. It is gratifying to hear by the last advices that Mr. Jefferson's sight is entirely restored.

'LES OUVRIERS' of M. Eugène Manuel has now been given for one hundred nights at the Théâtre Français. 'Dalila,' by M. Octave Feuillet, will shortly be revived at this theatre. The night of its presentation, 'L'Acrobate,' a one-act comedy, also by M. Octave Feuillet, will be given for the first time.

THE new play by M. Sardou, produced with moderate success at the Gymnase-Dramatique, is a translation of 'Agnes,' a piece written by M. Sardou for America, and produced a few weeks ago in New York. It is a mixture of extravagance and triviality, wholly unworthy of the author.

MM. CLAIRVILLE, SIRAUDIN, AND KONING, have undertaken to write for the Ambigu-Comique a drama, in which Mdlle. Céline Montalant will re-appear.

M. JEAN DU BOYS, whole or part author of 'La Volonté,' a four-act comedy in verse, played at the Théâtre Français, of 'Cadet-Roussel,' 'La Comédie de l'Amour,' and other works, given on the principal stages of Paris, has died, in his forty-first year.

'LA ROSIÈRE D'ICI' is the title of a new piece in rehearsal at the Bouffes-Parisiens, with parts for Madame Judic and MM. Désiré and Georges.

THE new Teatro della Commedia, at Milan, was lately opened with the performances of the Bellotti-Bon company. Amongst the plays brought out have been the 'Ridicolo,' by Signor Ferrari, with moderate success; the 'Carmela,' by Signor Marenco, which pleased; the 'Giulio Alberoni,' of Signor Parmenio Bettoli, which met with little favour; and the 'Gelosia non mette ruga,' by Signor Leopoldi Pullé, which failed. The work which has attracted general attention has been Signor Pietro Cossa's comedy, in five acts, 'Plauto e il suo Secolo,' which has been successful. The opinions of the critics, however, are divided.

'SOPHONISBA,' by Emanuel Geibel, on the occasion of its first performance at the Cologne Stadttheater, was successful.

AN original comedy, in five acts, 'Auf Kohlen,' the first work of Franz Koppel, has been favourably received on its first performance at the Leipzig Stadttheater, and is also in preparation at Weimar.

AT the Théâtre des Fantaisies-Parisiennes, of Brussels, an unpublished opéra comique of Scribe, in three acts, entitled 'La Fée des Bruyères,' with music by M. Samuel David, is to be brought out.

SIGNORA CUCCI, the principal *dansuse* at San Carlo, Naples, has created a *furore* in the new ballet, 'Dyellah,' in eleven tableaux, by P. Borri and G. Giaquinto, the story of which treats of the Indian Mutiny and the Thugs. Signora Cucchi's dancing is said to be such as has not been seen since the days of Cerito and Taglioni.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. F.—W. L. R. C.—G. C.—J. C. E. S.—W. A.—J. A.—C. B. F.—received.

R. H. E.—Consult an expert.

Errata.—No. 2368, p. 345, col. 3, line 28, for "a critically revised and" read a critically revised text and; line 32, for "reason" read readings.

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